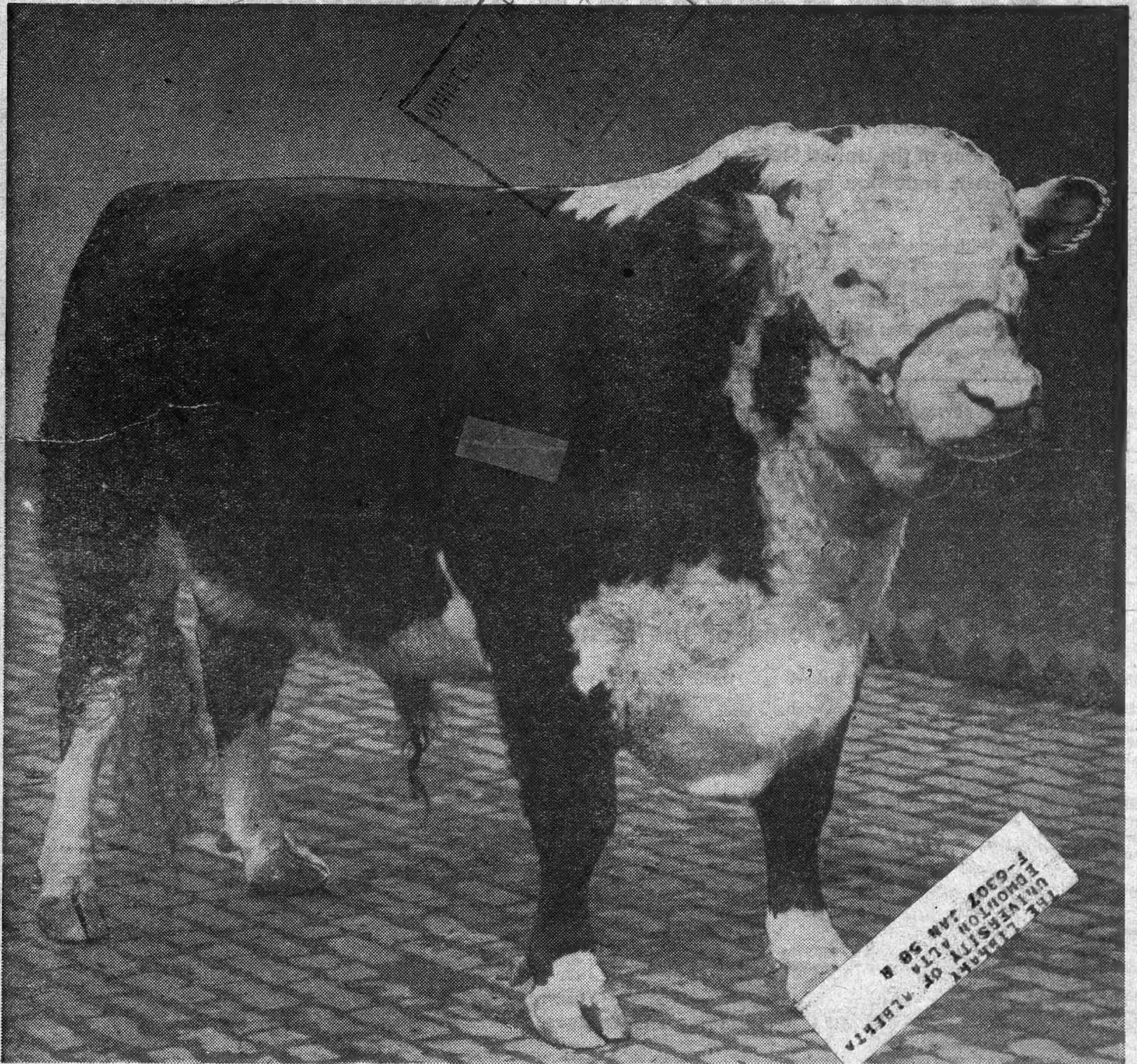


*Animal Husbandry*  
*See*  
*Card*

# Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIII  
NUMBER 6.

CALGARY, ALBERTA  
JUNE, 1957



## BULLION 4th-13711

This bull was calved on June 17, 1912, bred by Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, one of the earliest and most extensive Polled Hereford breeders. In 1914, Bullion was sold to the Renner Stock Farm in Indiana, U.S.A. It became one of the most famous bulls of the type.

### Feature Articles

The History of the Herefords in Canada .....page 16      Re-stocking the EP Ranch .....page 27

BARD  
S  
560  
F225  
v.53:  
no.6  
1957



# LIBERAL POLICIES

## are proving to be sound for

# WESTERN FARMERS

Canadian grain exports are being well maintained . . . in spite of subsidized production of importing countries, and the "give-away" programme of the United States, and without the drastic reduction in price that occurred in 1930.

With higher than average exports, and a growing home market, WESTERN FARMERS, as well as farmers in other parts of Canada, can look to the future with confidence.

**WESTERN WHEAT GROWERS** have been favoured with a series of good crops, and have produced within the last 5 years as

much wheat as was produced in the previous 7 years. For the first 9 months of 1956, the income from the sale of grain, in the three Western Provinces, was \$526 million, as compared to \$374 million in 1955.

Sales by the Canadian Wheat Board, and marketings by producers, continue to show an impressive record: (thousand bushels)

Crop Year	EXPORTS		MARKETINGS BY PRODUCERS	
	Wheat	All Grain	Wheat	All Grain
1955/56	308,667	401,600	353,400	567,300
1954/55	251,909	366,904	319,857	524,009
1953/54	255,081	437,832	396,961	608,336
10-year averages:				
1943-53	290,443	381,780	347,198	558,172
1933-43	194,475	227,847	262,096	338,398

**THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT** has continued to press the sale of Canadian wheat in every available market and has entered into trade arrangements with other countries and assisted in making financial arrangements.

**THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT** extended a most favoured nation's tariff treatment to Japan and Russia. Japan is now Canada's third best wheat customer, and is also buying large quantities of barley. Negotiations are complete for Russia to purchase for cash 45 million bushels of Canadian wheat over a three-year period. Special

arrangements were made a year ago to finance the sale of some 30 million bushels of wheat to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Poland has also recently negotiated for the purchase of a further 11 million bushels in the coming crop year, and for at least half as much in the next crop year.

Canada continues to be a member of the International Wheat Agreement, and the present Liberal Government has extended the life of the Canadian Wheat Board for a further five-year period, as the sole marketing agency for wheat, oats and barley.

## Here are some of the Results of Liberal Farm Policies

The Crow's Nest Pass rates have been maintained.

**RECORD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT** are passing through the Port of Churchill — 16½ million bushels in 1956 — at a premium of 11¢ per bushel over lakehead prices. Storage facilities at Churchill have been increased by 5 million bushels.

**FREIGHT ASSISTANCE** continues to be paid on feed grain shipped to Eastern Canada and B.C. This amounted to \$17 million in 1956 and will be further increased by the Amendments of 1957.

Storage is being paid on above-normal carry-overs of wheat amounting to \$31 million in 1956.

Guaranteed loans on farm-stored grain have been increased from \$1,500. to \$3,000.

Farmers may now seed land to soil improvement crops without affecting their delivery quotas.

**P.F.A.A. AMENDMENTS OF 1957** provide for more generous payments in crop failure areas without increasing the 1% premium levy. Compensation for flood damage has also been made more generous. The cost to the Canadian taxpayer has been \$88 million.

Under the P.F.R. Act over 50 thousand large and small water developments have been undertaken, and over one-and-a-half million acres made into community pastures, with hundreds of people being moved to better land. The cost to the Canadian taxpayer has been nearly \$100 million.

The Canada Farm Loans Board Act was amended in 1956 to increase the amount that may be loaned on a first mortgage to 65% of appraised value up to \$15,000, and repayment extended over 25 years.

**MORE THAN 595,000 FARMERS** have borrowed over \$650 million under the Farm Improvement Loans Act at 5% interest.

Under the **LIBERAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE MARKETING ACT**, 137 marketing schemes have been set up, with the Government guaranteeing the initial price up to 80% of the previous 3 years.

Under the **AGRICULTURAL PRICES SUPPORT BOARD**, another Liberal measure, over \$350 million has been used to stabilize the prices of agricultural products including potatoes, apples, beans, honey,

dried skimmed milk, cheese, butter, eggs, fowl, hogs and cattle. This measure guarantees a floor price of 58¢ a lb. for butter, 23¢ a lb. on hogs, 38¢ a doz. on eggs and now 17¢ a lb. on certain powdered milk. A bonus of \$2.00 and \$1.00 continues to be paid on "A" and "B" grade hogs, amounting to \$6 million a year.

Grants to one-third of the cost were paid on new cold-storage plants, as well as on the construction of new buildings at Agricultural Fairs. The Liberal Party has continued to expand the usefulness of the Experimental Farm system, and the activities of the Rust Research Laboratory. It has continued to reduce the tariffs on a long list of items used by farmers.

**THE LIBERAL PARTY** has consistently sought new markets and the expansion of old markets. It has likewise refused to adopt a "fire-sale—give-away" policy, but at the same time has not hesitated to use the taxpayers' money to maintain a reasonably stable home market for farm products, and in the financing of wheat to other countries short of Canadian dollars.

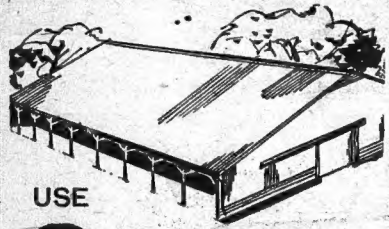
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# Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine  
Vol. LIII. Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson  
P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta

No. 6

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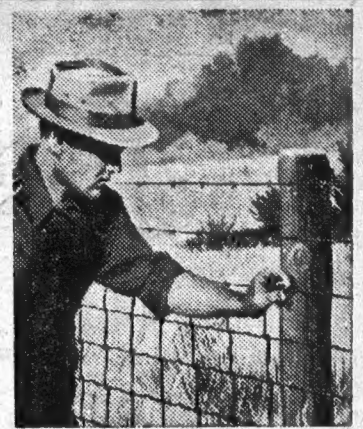
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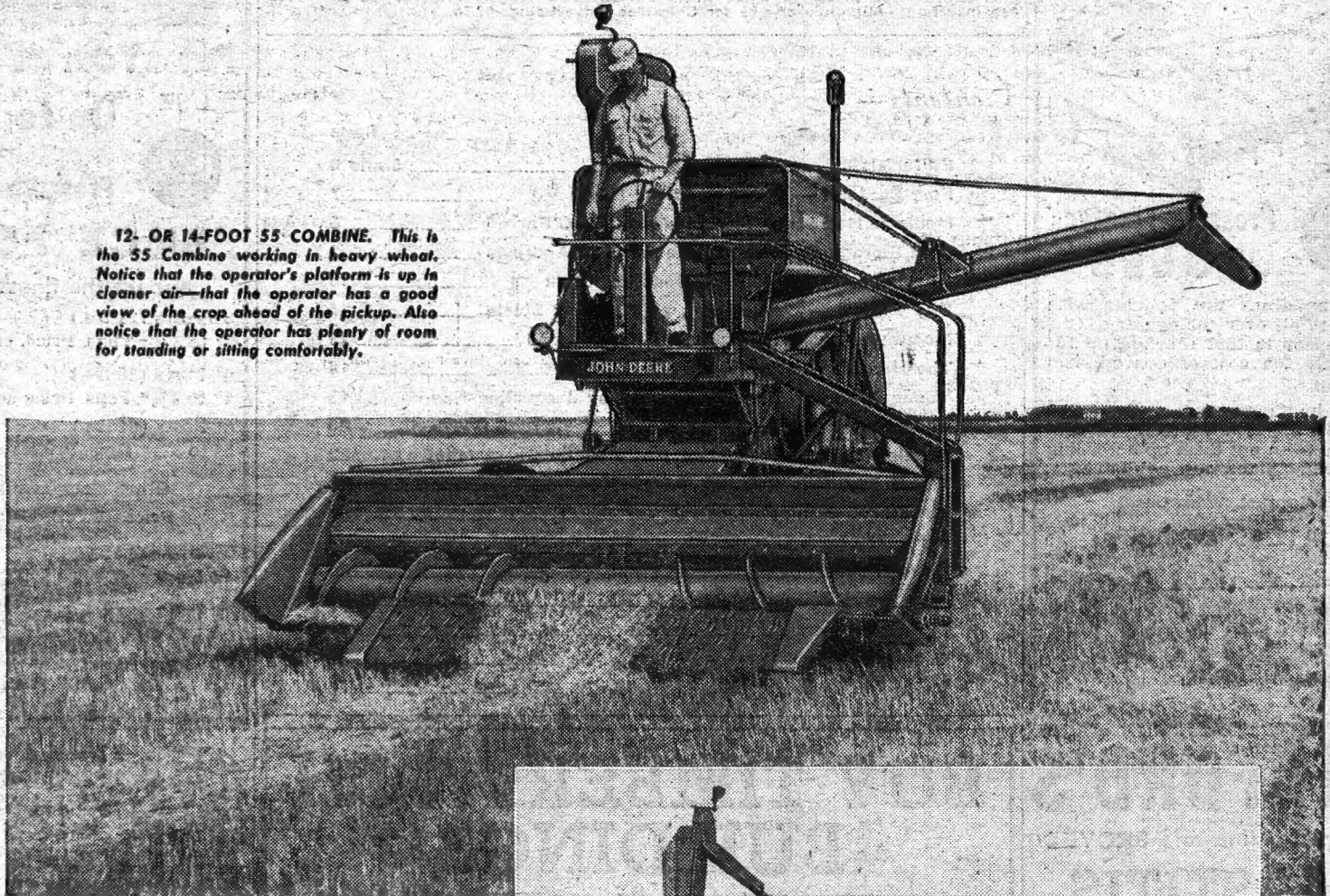


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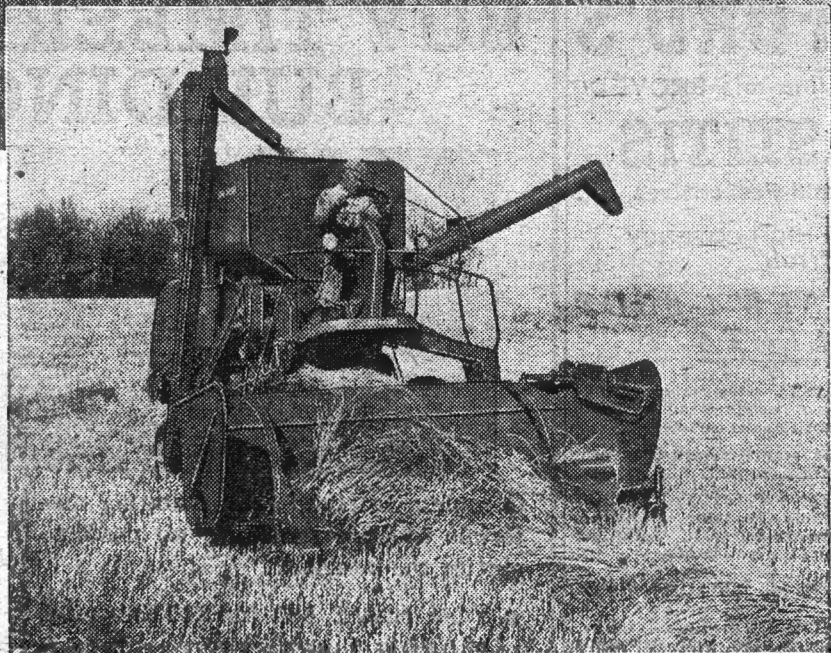


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## Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

### Starving People Must Have Food

**F**AMINE is the great dread of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Both India and China are suffering from food shortages and millions in both countries are likely to die from hunger.

Such a situation seems incomprehensible to people in Canada and the United States where food is glutting elevators and warehouses. We find it difficult to believe that hunger can be so prevalent.

The world population has increased by 850,000,000 people in the first fifty years of the present century. Food production in over-crowded nations has not kept pace with the increase in population.

There are practical reasons why Canada is not following the policy of the United States in making free gifts of surplus food. On the other hand there are cogent arguments in favor of gifts. If India is to be maintained as a democracy the people must have more food. Food shortages in nations behind the Iron Curtain are turning the people there away from communism. Food shortages may upset the communist regime in China.

Starving people are desperate people. We cannot smugly sit on our surplus food piles forever.

★

### There Is Still Vigor In Britian

**A**ROUND the world there is an inclination to look upon Great Britain as a spent nation, a country "whose moon of grandeur has filled" and is now contracting.

People in many countries are saying that Great Britain is verging on financial bankruptcy, is fast losing her export trade and has declined to a secondary position as a world power.

Germany has taken her position as a world trading nation and Japan as a nation of ship-builders. Coal resources, upon which British world domination in industrialism was launched a century ago, have been depleted and miners won't work hard and won't let imported labor work.

Before the two world wars Britain was the world's banker and the world's insurer. She invested her surplus money in many overseas countries to develop their resources and earned good interests therefrom.

Great Britain was then a topmost world power and the Pax Britannica prevailed as a preventative against world wars.

But the storm broke loose in 1914 and again in 1939 and participation at full strength in two terrific conflicts depleted the savings of centuries and exhausted the nation.

Overseas investments were liquidated or confiscated, the destruction of British shipping entailed great losses, Britain became a debtor nation and banking and insurance domination passed to other nations, notably the United States.

All the laws passed by the British parliament to provide the people there

with security from the cradle to the grave are ineffective when the nation's earnings diminish. The British pound is down to half price and "jackals" are continually selling it short.

That is a gloomy picture, we will admit, but we do not side with those who think that Great Britain is finished and dead. That land for centuries has bred a sturdy, ingenious and determined people. It is the birthplace of democratic freedom as we know it. In the past great leaders have arisen from its thronging cities and countryside who have inspired the populace to great and successful endeavours. Such is not unlikely to occur once again.

The British people have courage and resourcefulness. It will take time and patience to restore their confidence and regain their energy. But Great Britain cannot be casually written off the world scene.

Of all countries Canada is most vitally interested in the restoration of financial and economical equilibrium in Great Britain. And the people of Western Canada in particular have a stake in Britain, a nation which has been the best customer of the farmer here for over half a century.

In the past fifty-six years Canada had a favorable trade balance of close to \$13,000,000,000 with Great Britain. That money, poured into Canada during the formative years of this Dominion and the opening of the west, provided the capital which launched the nation on its upward pathway. But the adverse balance of trade is still against Britain. Last year it totalled over a third of a billion dollars.

Canadian people gained much from this country's association with Great Britain but, as far as a trade goes, we do not seem to be very appreciative. Gratitude does not seem to be one of our virtues.

★

### Democracy Requires Educated People

**T**HE prerequisite for success in the operation of a democracy is an educated, intelligent people. Such people will be able to think clearly and logically and to form judgments on such thinking.

The first essential of thinking is open-mindedness. Only too many use their brains to justify pre-conceived ideas. They do not seek facts in a logical manner.

Some only think they think. Ralph Waldo Emerson said to think was the hardest task in the world, and Sir Joshua Reynolds remarked that there is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking.

The men who struggled in freedom's cause over long centuries realized the need for popular education in order that people might be taught to think for themselves, and thus perpetuate free institutions.

There is a constantly increasing demand for education, but not many consider just what are the requirements of a good education. We believe that young people should be taught to think clearly and to get away from the fuzzy-mindedness which sees but one side of any question.

### Honey Is A Very Fine Food

**H**ONEY is one of the finest foods available to mankind, yet it is doubtful if people really appreciate this delicious product to the extent that they should.

Canada produces an average of about 35,000,000 lbs. of honey a year with a value of around \$6,670,000. About 20,000,000 lbs. a year is produced in Western Canada. Ontario produces around 10,000,000 lbs. a year and Quebec about 4,000,000 lbs.

Honey is a valuable food. Its sugar is the sweetest of all, is the easiest to digest and the best source of immediate energy. It has been used as a delightful and nourishing food from time immemorial.

Honey is 90% pre-digested, contains many trace elements, and is of particular benefit to the heart. It eases the digestive system, calms the nervous system and decreases blood pressure. Eating honey, according to celebrated physicians, prolongs life and makes living more tolerable.

Honey is not expensive and everyone should get into the habit of consuming a certain amount every day. It surely will bring health and happiness to the daily users of this delicious food.

★

### The Shadow Of A Great Rock

**I**N the Old Testament, in the book of Isaiah, you read the definition of a loyal man. "And he shall be as an abiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

All men that see this picture of a great rock, the loyal and disloyal alike, know that loyalty is honor and disloyalty infamy and disgrace.

Loyalty is the quality that makes family life beautiful and true, and makes family life possible. Loyalty is the cement of friendship. Without it friendship has no reality.

Loyalty is the bond that unites husbands and wives, parents and children. Springing from one's heart it appeals to the hearts of others. Loyalty is the noblest word in our language and the finest quality in man.

Loyalty begins in the home, in early childhood. The big brother defends the smaller, the older sister protects her little sister.

Loyalty makes national life possible. Back of every great accomplishment of men and nations stands the word Loyalty.

Loyalty to country is essential to civilization, to the safety of the family, the development of knowledge and science, to existence itself.

★

More than three thousand people were killed in auto accidents in Canada last year. Folks are beginning to understand why, in the older times, horses were afraid of the automobile.



## Inflation Hard On Farmers

**M**ONETARY and credit inflation has placed most farm people in the grip of a price-cost squeeze which is really hurting. All the economies which mechanization of grain farms has brought about over the past two decades have been eaten up.

The Bank of Canada, supported by at least a majority of the federal cabinet, is trying to put the brakes on galloping inflation. With an election coming on, however, and some political opponents on the inflationary side, the brakes may not hold.

Urban people can raise their wages, salaries and charges. The farmer cannot do so. He must take what the market will bring, the floor prices established by the federal prices board being a fragile reed to rely on if the inflationary trend continues.

Western wheat producers received \$1.24 farm price for their wheat last year. But the dollar has declined by 50% since 1939 so the actual price on the 1939 level was 62c a bushel.

Egg producers received as low as 22c a dozen for eggs last February, which is 11c a dozen, based on the 1939 dollar. That takes us back to depression levels.

It is easy for political candidates to orate about the advantages of cheap money and more credit and to predict depression if inflation is curtailed. People like booming times and fail to realize what is happening to money. But continuing inflation will bring widespread ruin ultimately, and in the end everyone suffers. Right now farmers are getting the worst of it.

★

## Canada Needs More Sheep

**L**IVESTOCK production in Canada has made substantial progress, for the most part, in numbers and quality, particularly with cattle, hogs and poultry. But sheep production has been neglected. As at last December the number of sheep on farms and ranches in this Dominion was only 1,172,000 while wool production in 1956 was only 6,372,000 lbs., or about one-tenth of Canadian requirements.

The world wool situation is favorable to the producer, disappearance last year being 2,830,000,000 pounds, or only 32,000,000 pounds less than production. The world demand for wool, notwithstanding the competition of synthetic products, is steadily rising. In Canada the market for clothing is increasing at the rate of 4% a year.

The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association and Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. are launching a campaign to increase sheep production in this country, the target being 12,000,000 animals, or over ten times the number in the country as at last December. The present sheep population is about equally divided between east and west, 594,000 being located in the east and 578,000 in the west. Alberta leads all Canada with 385,000 head, Saskatchewan has 107,000, Mani-

toba 36,000 and British Columbia 50,000.

There are, of course, definite reasons why sheep production has not expanded in Canada. The people of this country apparently are not fond of lamb and mutton, the average consumption per person last year being two and four-fifths pounds, compared with 75½ pounds of beef and 59½ pounds of pork. A steady supply of lamb and mutton and consistent promotion would improve that situation.

Sheep production requires experience and an available labor, apparently not now in supply here. The depredations of dogs, coyotes and, in British Columbia, bears have discouraging some from continuing in the business.

But the opportunity for increased sheep production in Canada seems to be present and those who venture into the business with courage and determination should make out very well. A continuing and enlarging market, particularly for wool, looks as though it will be available in Canada in the years ahead.

★

## Japan And Canada

**J**APAN was Canada's second best customer for wheat in the 1955-56 crop year taking 28,380,983 bushels. Canadian Wheat Board officials believe that, in the years ahead, that country will greatly expand wheat imports, providing an opportunity for increasing sales from Canada.

But this Dominion must buy an increasing volume of Japanese products if more wheat is to be sold to Japan. That eastern nation lives by manufacturing. Defeat in the last world war brought about the loss of 46% of its territory, bringing the total down to 142,380 square miles, of which only about 15,000,000 acres are capable of being cultivated. The population of Japan is 90,000,000, and the annual increase about one million. Japan must export manufactured goods in volume in order for the people there to live.

In Canada the occupied farm land totals 272,000 square miles and the improved land around 97,000,000 acres. The population is around 16,500,000. The Japanese homeland could be dumped into any of the three prairie provinces, and there would still be 110,000 square miles uncovered.

Canada is one of the world's greatest trading nations. On a per capita basis this country leads all others in trading. But we cannot expect to keep up to that standard if we cut down our imports. We cannot sell thirty or forty million bushels of wheat a year to Japan in the future if we do not buy plenty of Japanese goods.

★

Soviet Russia has taken an effective, if ruthless, step to cut down the national debt. The interest and re-payment on Russian government bonds totalling 260 billion roubles (\$65 billion in Canadian money) has been postponed for twenty years. The people were forced purchasers of these bonds.

## Selling Out Our Resources

**T**HE friendly and peaceful relations that have prevailed between the United States and Canada for 144 years is an example to the world. It is probably unparalleled in the history of nations on old Mother Earth.

Canadians can testify that the United States is not a belligerent neighbor. It seeks no territorial acquisitions. Its people desire peaceful relations with every country in the world.

In our objection to the increasing alienation of Canadian natural resources into the possession of United States financial interests we have no thought of disturbing the harmonious relations between the two countries. But we honestly believe that it is harmful to the economic future of this country to permit the ownership of a large percentage of its natural wealth to be transferred to another country.

United States capital now owns probably close to 90% of Canada's petroleum and natural gas resources, and about 70% to 75% of mineral wealth. The earnings from the development of such resources will create, in the future, a steady stream of wealth flowing southward, out of this country. Canada's cash deficit, in its trade with its big neighbor, already substantial, will grow steadily, year after year.

Canadians would be aghast if 50% or 60% of this country's farm lands were owned beyond the nation's boundaries. But a lot of people think it is quite all right for other extremely valuable resources to be alienated.

Some ninety years ago, when Canada was a small, weak nation of 3½ million people, concentrated mainly in Ontario and Quebec, the far-sighted and courageous statesmen of the day brought about confederation, backed the building of the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway, and laid the foundation for the bright future the Dominion now seems to have in sight.

Had the Fathers of Confederation been weaklings there would not now exist on the northern half of the North American continent, the vigorous and progressive Dominion of Canada. But they were greatly daring men and the present generation should profit from their courage and far-sightedness.

In 1867, the leaders of the nation never dreamed of the tremendous resources of petroleum and mineral wealth beneath the surface of Western Canada. But they were willing to take great risks to maintain Canada as a nation and to stake all on the future. Now, it seems, Canadians are quite eager to sell their great birthright for a few billions of American dollars. In resources there is real wealth. Who knows what the dollar will be worth fifty years from now!

★

The Good Book says that the meek shall inherit the earth, but we are inclined to the belief it will be the tough people who will do so.



## Fort St. John — Doorway To The North

CANADA'S North is a treasure trove of natural resources and the Peace River country stretching across the British Columbia-Alberta border is sure to figure prominently in future developments.

Up the Alaska highway, 47 miles north of the town of Dawson Creek is the budding town of Fort St. John which is harboring ambitions to be a city of 10,000 people before many years pass by.

Rich farm land, oil, natural gas, minerals, coal and timber are the assets upon which Fort St. John is bound to develop. Dawson Creek is now the nearest railway point, but the Pacific Great Eastern is extending its line and within a year the Fort will be tied in to Vancouver by rail.

The intrepid Scottish explorer, Alexander Mackenzie, camped near the present site of Fort St. John in 1793, 163 years ago. He was accompanied by Alexander Mackay, six Canadian voyageurs and two Indian guides and was on his way across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, the first white man to make that eventful journey.

Bill Carter, pioneer of Hudson Hope, says there were only two residents of Fort St. John in 1905, but the land seekers began to drift in and the building of the Alaska Highway with its bridge over the Peace River at Taylor did much to open the country. There were 2,000 people in Fort St. John in 1956.

### Vast Petroleum Resources

The discovery of immense oil and gas fields in the vicinity has brought population and prospects to the area. Gas in heavy volume will soon flow to the west coast cities and down into the United States. Petro chemical plants are on the planning boards and a sulphur extracting plant capable of producing 300 tons daily is to be built at Taylor on the Peace River. The oil and gas resources have barely been tapped.

A fertile soil, long hours daily of summer sunshine and connection with a railway will assure agriculture expansion. Over a million acres of land may eventually be settled by farm families. Increasing urban population and a direct rail outlet to the Pacific coast will accelerate agricultural expansion.

Lumbering has been carried on for some years and 60,000,000 board feet was cut in 1955. There is room for expansion in this field and also for a pulp and paper mill. The potentialities for the development of hydro electric power on the Peace River, as it tumbles through the mountains, are substantial. There are deposits of high-grade coal at Hudson Hope. The mineral resources await intensive exploration and development.

The Star of Destiny is moving northward in Canada and the latter part of the 20th century will witness tremendous developments there. And Fort St. John considers itself to be The Doorway to the North.

### Canada's Timber Province

OF the 234,000,000 acres of land, water and rock that go to make up British Columbia, over 90,500,000 acres, or 39 per cent of the whole, is best suited for the harvesting of one economic crop — forests. Of the remaining area only 4 per cent is arable land and 57 per cent is made up of water, muskeg, swamp and barren land. The area of B.C. suitable for growing of trees is about three times the area of England, or a little less than the states of Washington and Oregon combined. The total forest volume of merchantable timber on this land is sufficient to build a plank road, 25 feet wide and two inches thick, which would encircle the earth at the equator 147 times.

Harvesting this vast resource brings in fifty cents out of every dollar earned in British Columbia. Last year, the estimated total value of the timber cut reached a record \$571,700,000. The industry supplied employment for 70,000 persons, earning an average of more than 200 million dollars a year, through their direct or secondary contact with the industry.

The future of the forest industry in B.C. is even brighter. It has been stated that, by careful and judicious management, the West Coast forests can sustain in perpetuity a much higher annual production than their present output. This harvest of forest products brings promise of even more industries to British Columbia.

Sawmilling is the leading manufacturing industry in B.C., producing 60 per cent of the lumber sawn in Canada. Three-quarter million tons of wood pulp were manufactured into paper last year and 685,000 tons of pulp were exported.

### JUST LIKE A GOPHER

"Got away, has he? Did you guard all the exits?" asked the inspector of the new constable.

"Yes, sir," was the reply "but I think he must have left by one of the entrances."

### B. C. Agriculture

ONLY two per cent of the total area of British Columbia is suitable for farming. The 1951 census revealed that this two per cent amounted to only 4½ million acres, of which only 24 per cent is improved acreage or half of one per cent of the total B.C. land area.

The fact that this small improved acreage today produces an annual income to its farmers of \$107,000,000 shows that it lends itself to intensive agriculture of relatively high return crops for a huge potential B.C. market.

Because this agricultural land is located in valleys, the threat of river erosion poses a continuous threat, and has even been known to wash entire farms out of existence. The best practical solution at present appears to be retaining dams, the construction of which would require federal financial assistance.

These retaining dams could have a double effect, however, by not only keeping the rivers in orderly flow but also by contributing to irrigation schemes. At the present time 27 per cent of B.C. farms are already using irrigation on a total of 150,000 acres. Two-thirds of this acreage is irrigated by individual effort on the part of the farmers, but irrigation engineers estimate that another 500,000 acres could easily be irrigated, providing fertile land for field crops and livestock feed.

C. E. S. Walls, of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture says that federal aid in irrigation is necessary if that province is going to compete with the million acres on the Columbia River Basin south of the border, which is subsidized by the United States Government and presently supplying crops that compete in B.C.'s own domestic markets.

Further federal assistance would be needed to drain the rich delta areas of the Fraser and to clear most of the other potential arable land in B.C. from heavy forests.

## TO ALL LIFE INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS:

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The Income Tax Act (Canada) was recently amended to permit individual taxpayers to deduct from their income, within certain limits, premiums paid for retirement savings plans in 1957 and later years.

The savings portion of either a new or an existing life insurance policy may be qualified as a retirement savings plan. Existing life insurance policies therefore need not be surrendered in order to take advantage of this tax relief.

The possible advantages of the deduction should in each case be considered in relation to the restrictions required by law to be included in a savings plan to make it eligible for the deduction, and in relation to the policyholder's own particular tax circumstances.

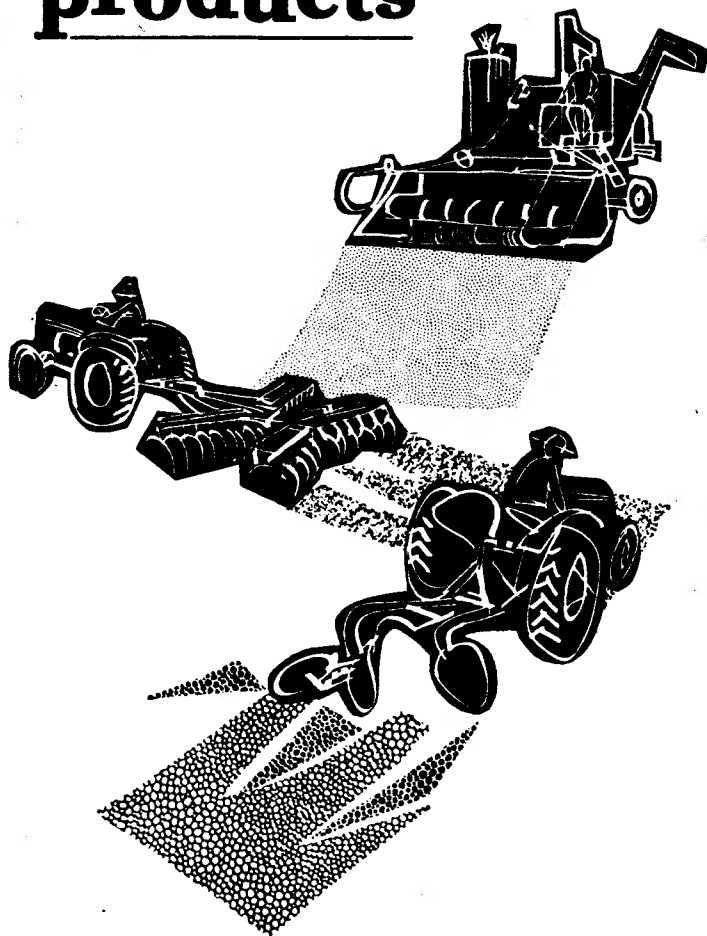
Policyholders interested in the new deduction should consult their life insurance underwriters or their companies.

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**ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL  
FOR THE BEST**

## **Ed. Bennett, Medicine Hat Benefactor**

By **ARKELY LUCILLE O'FARRELL**,  
Piapot, Sask.

**WHEN** I saw the narrow old bridge that led up the hill where the convent stood, doubts assailed me. I sized up the homes along the street and selected a neat cottage as the most likely place where I could make my inquiries without exciting too much curiosity.

An elderly woman opened the door in answer to my knock. Would she please tell me how I could get up to the convent?

"Oh, yes, just follow the bridge and then the little footpath after you leave it. The walking is good," she assured me.

Thanking her, I hurried on my way. The little bridge had been put there as a crossing over the railroad track and it seemed very old indeed. It sloped upward at such an angle I felt the need to "dig in" my heels in climbing it.

At the top, sure enough, a well-worn footpath wound around the great hill. So up I went, beginning to puff a little by now, for the ascent was getting steeper.

It was nearly noon but the morning classes at the convent were still in session, and when I made known my errand to the secretary she said the Mother Superior would be teaching until after twelve. "But I'll call her right now," she offered.

"I don't wish to disturb her classes," I began —

"Oh, that will be all right, the classes will not be disturbed," I was assured, and so, in no time it seemed, the secretary brought the head of the convent to me.

Yes, it was correct that Ed. Bennett had donated the land on which the convent stood. No, he was not a Catholic. "But I understand he was quite a philanthropist," said the Mother Superior. "He gave a number of other gifts to the city as well."

The way back down the hill went faster than the going up had done! But at one point, where I could get a magnificent view of the city, I paused to take a long look, and to remember "he gave a number of other gifts to the city as well."

Among those gifts had been the property which is now Central Park. When he gave it, he stipulated it was to be used for the YWCA. I learned that when he gave the land for the convent there had been talk that the Sisters would also have a hospital there. It seemed that Ed Bennett's philanthropy had been intended chiefly for humanitarian purposes.

Yet homes had been his great interest. It was his housing development out on Crescent Heights that always brought the same comment from everyone who had told me about it — "most beautiful!"

As I stood on the hill and looked at the city spread below, I thought if it had all happened in Europe, what a story Canadians would make of it! But it happened here, in Alberta, Canada, so we all, for the most part, just accept it. It isn't a "story". It happened here!

Back in the city, I continued to ruffle the pages of Medicine Hat's history. Why had Ed Bennett given it his gifts? A real estate agent from the United States who made a fortune — and lost it! — right here in Medicine Hat, what had prompted him to share his success with the city?

"What kind of man was Ed Bennett?" I asked the twinkly-eyed Mr. Bob Black, himself a pioneer of

Medicine Hat. He answered in three words, "A good kind!"

Mr. Black had served on the school board with Ed Bennett and knew him well. He corroborated the gifts and volunteered the information, "He was very generous." The "boom" which had contributed to Mr. Bennett's success had come in about 1911-13.

"But why did he go broke? I asked, puzzled. "What happened?"

"Why, the war!" And Mr. Black, who had answered all my questions in as few words as possible, managed to make those three sound as though I should have known this without being told.

Mrs. A. P. Burns, for years active in YWCA work in the city, explained to me how Ed Bennett had made it possible for Medicine Hat "Y" to own its own building.

Formerly a small place had been rented. Then Mr. Bennett gave the city some property, stipulating it was to be used for the YWCA. The city carried out his wish when it used the property for Central Park by purchasing the stately big white "home" on First Street for the "Y". In more recent years, an annex which includes a gymnasium, has been added to it out of the Bennett "capital fund".

Mrs. Burns told me the Bennett gifts had been given "in his prosperous days, he liked Medicine Hat very much."

Miss Nancy Long, who now resides at the YWCA, came west from Ontario to visit her brother in Medicine Hat and stayed for fifty years! She was a close friend of the Bennetts and it was from her that I learned of their lovely home with its beautiful furnishings and art treasures. The Bennetts loved Medicine Hat. It was "home" to them, and it wasn't surprising that Ed gave the city gifts out of his generosity.

Mrs. Bennett, charming and cultured and very musical, inspired love and had many friends in the city. When she died giving birth to their second child, all shared Ed Bennett's shock and grief. He continued to live in their beautiful home and his wife's sister came to care for his two little girls. Life went on, but he seemed to have lost interest in business.

Then the First World War broke Medicine Hat's "boom". Ed Bennett lost practically everything he had. Salvaging what he could, he took his family back to the United States. He was last heard of in Medford, Oregon, and died in 1951.

### **A Good Kind of a Man**

When plans for the YWCA annex were being made, Miss Long remarked to the "Y" Director that it seemed too bad no recognition of Mr. Bennett's gift had ever been made. It turned out the local YWCA board felt the same way, and so a portrait of Mr. Bennett was made from a photograph belonging to a friend, and it was hung in the annex.

At the "opening" of the new annex, Mr. Cavin of Dunmore, who had been Mr. Bennett's business partner, gave a talk on the philanthropist's life. Miss Nancy Long unveiled the portrait.

The Canadian West is still too young and callow to do justice to stories like that of Ed Bennett. But some day, when Medicine Hat is very old and grey, and spread clear out to Dunmore as they say it will be, the story of this man and his gifts and all the lives they have touched, will be fully told.



# Facts About Cold Storage Business

By LEONARD D. ANDREWS

WITH the death of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd late in last March, the civilized world lost a great explorer. When he led his expedition to Antarctica in 1928 he was intent on reaching the South Pole. En route, he and his men discovered that when meat or fish were frozen in the intense cold of Little America, their quality and food value were preserved unchanged.

Byrd brought his findings back to America just in time to meet a depression. Although Clarence Birds-eye had been doing a booming business in quick-frozen seafoods for more than a decade, and European scientists had developed the process to a high degree, people were still skeptical.

Few people understood that quick-freezing was not just freezing. Foods frozen in mild cold form ice crystals in the cells so large that cell walls are ruptured, reducing the product to a flabby, tasteless mush. Quick-frozen foods solidify so quickly that the resulting small ice crystals can easily remain within cell walls. Thus flavor, food value, and appearance are preserved relatively intact.

Many of those first freezer plants were just rough buildings insulated under straw stacks beside some country elevator, where there was a ready source of power. They weren't fancy, but they were much more than overgrown ice-boxes. Those buildings were cold — that is, the ones that worked were. Successful storage demands a temperature which remains constant at about 0°F., with the quick-freezing room much colder.

That was twenty years ago. "Today," said John Gilmour, "the frozen food industry is big business." Mr. Gilmour and his son Andy own and operate a frozen-food locker plant in Lacombe, Alberta. It is a typical western Canadian plant in a typical western Canadian town.

## Locker Plant Costly

"A few years ago," Mr. Gilmour continued, "the locker operators of Alberta requested the provincial government to provide an inspection and supervision service. The government recognized the importance and potential of the industry, and today all

the plants are rigidly regulated and inspected. Because a freezing plant is a major industry in a community, the government will not allow a plant to be set up where there is not sufficient market or consumer population to support it successfully. A locker business takes a large investment too. At present costs it would require about \$150,000 to equip a plant of three or four hundred lockers. That's too much risk to allow if the chances for success are poor."

"Good frozen foods depend on a lot of things. Mostly it's up to the customer though," added Mr. Gilmour, "because our end is closely regulated by the government." He indicates a poster which listed the statutory regulations. Most of them dealt with items which did not concern the customer much. One item however, stated that all foods must be quick-frozen before being stored in a locker.

"That hits right at the root of our biggest problem with customers," commented Mr. Gilmour. "Many of them bring produce here to be stored after they have kept it in their own deep-freeze for a few days. The average home freezer cannot do an adequate job of quick-freezing unless it is set far colder than it should be for good permanent storage. Consequently we are asked to store stuff which has not been adequately frozen. It may be solid enough on the outside, but the home freezer just isn't cold enough to freeze things through rapidly, which is, after all, the essential principle of successful freezing."

"It is also necessary to understand that freezing preserves but does not improve food quality. No amount of cold will tenderize tough peas or save overripe berries. Satisfactory preservation demands that all produce be harvested at the peak of quality, prepared and frozen the same day if at all possible."

"The type and variety of food makes a difference too. Apples and lettuce will not freeze satisfactorily, while such foods as corn, peas, and nearly all the berries freeze exceptionally well. Plant varieties are constantly being improved, too. The government and the C.P.R. maintain an experimental station at Brooks where they are developing new strains with better freezing qualities."

**Airtight Containers Needed**  
Since locker plants maintain a dry cold — so dry that a block of ice would quickly disappear from the locker room — it is absolutely essential that all foods, whether meat, vegetables, fish or fruit, be sealed securely in airtight containers. Otherwise they will be almost completely dehydrated.

"Constant temperature is also necessary," said Mr. Gilmour. "Our quick-freezer is set to maintain a steady 35° below, while the locker room itself is held at about zero. About the most variation we allow in the lockers is from 2° above to 2° below. If we allowed the temperature to rise to 7° above, some foods would start to disintegrate."

"Beside the actual locker service we do offer some other customer services," he commented. "During the hunting season we get a lot of game to be cleaned and prepared for shipping, without being frozen at all. However, we can ship frozen meat, and especially fowl, for considerable distance by ordinary express if it is properly insulated and packed. When we send a turkey to our daughter on the West Coast, it arrives in good condition with scarcely any thawing."

Thanks to Clarence Birdseye, who was once a Labrador fur trader, and

Rear Admiral Byrd who braved the bitter cold of Antarctica, the frozen-food business is big, and still growing; but this is only a beginning. The biggest things are still ahead.

Australia's wheat production for 1956-57 is down some 35% from last season. The government forecasts that yield will be 126,000,000 bushels — a drop of 70,000,000 and the smallest crop in ten years. Both acreage and yield is down this year. Average yield is forecast at 16.2 bushels per acre, three bushels below last season and four bushels below the recent five-year average.

A co-operative shopping centre will be constructed in Winnipeg at a cost of half a million dollars. The site is 3½ acres at the corner of Ellice Avenue and Wall Street in the city's west end.

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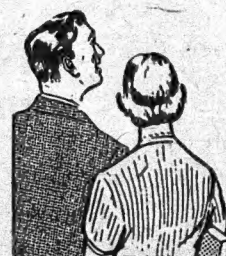
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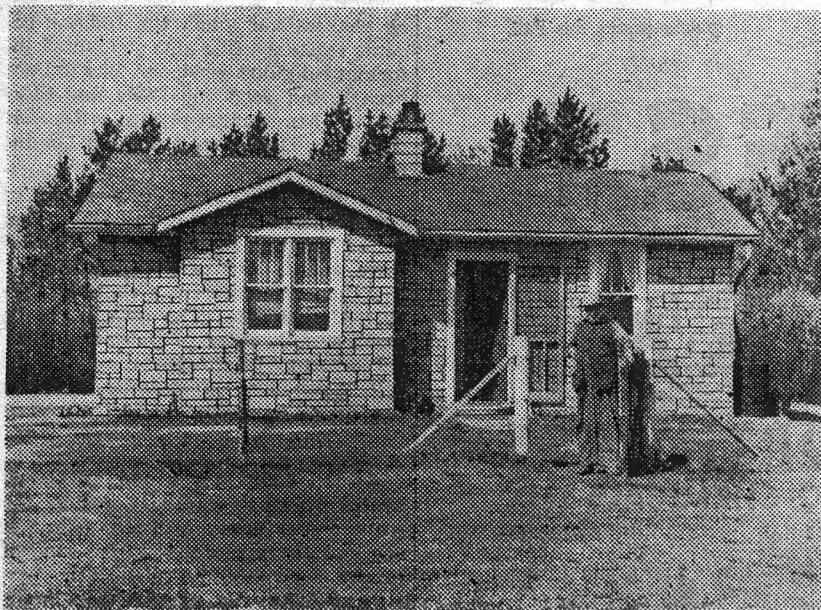
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**Mount Royal College**  
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## Saskatchewan Pioneer and His Home



This is a picture of William T. Page, who, on his next birthday, will be 90 years old.

This is his home, 7 miles north of Lone Rock, Sask., in the Lloydminster district, where he and his son, Walter,

age 60, "batch" together.

William Page came to this district with the first Barr Colonists who settled in the Lloydminster district, around 1903. This picture was taken by A. Friesen, photographer.



By BEATRICE CLINK

WHEN we are honoring the intrepid pioneers who blazed the paths of settlement in Alberta, we often forget the heroic wives who shared without complaint the sacrifices and hardships of their husbands. Elizabeth McDougall with her five children, the youngest a baby in her arms, made the long and arduous trip to Alberta in 1863. From Manitoba, they travelled in York boats across Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan River and then up the Saskatchewan to Victoria, where her husband, Rev. George McDougall, had been sent to build a mission.

## The Life of Elizabeth McDougall, Pioneer Lady

On the way they encountered the first prairie natives — Indians naked except for their breech cloths. They were fine-looking men who showed no hostility but an immense curiosity in her fair-haired children, the first white children they had seen.

When they arrived at Victoria, there was no house to shelter them so they lived in skin teepees until logs could be secured and a dwelling erected. There were no logs around Victoria so the men had to go to the woods some distance away and cut

the lumber for a temporary dwelling, a crude one-roomed cabin with a dirt floor.

The actual mission house and church were built the following year, but not without delay. The men cut the logs in the woods and sawed the lumber with whipsaws, then left it to dry. The Blackfeet, in an angry mood, burned this lumber and the work had to be done over again.

However, when the mission house was completed, Mrs. McDougall had a pretentious residence containing eight

rooms — living room, dining room, bedroom and kitchen on the ground floor, and four bedrooms above. The furniture was made by hand, table, benches and chests of drawers as well as eupboards. Making furniture from the tree to the finished article was a tedious task and the finished product crude and awkward in appearance.

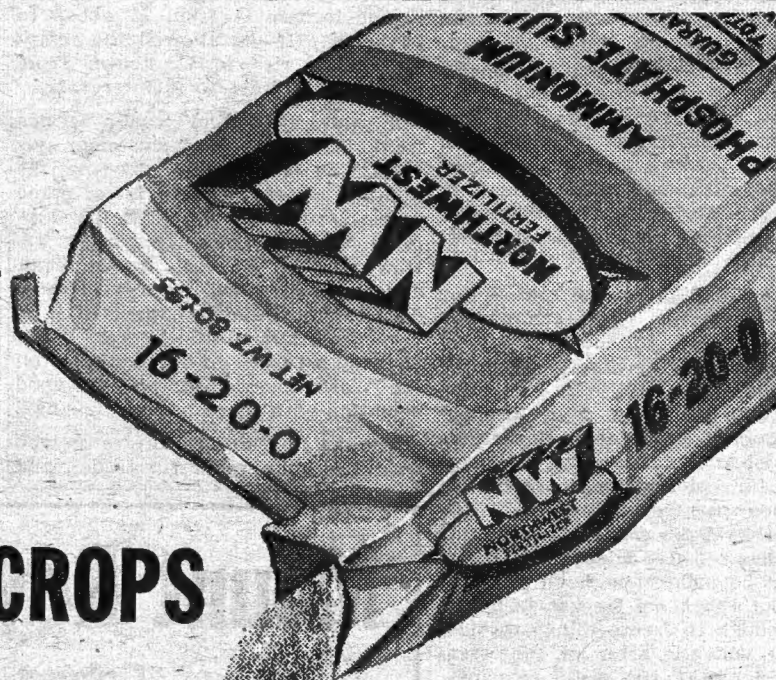
An open fireplace heated the house after a fashion and served for cooking purposes as well. Glass windows let in the light. These windows were a great novelty to the Indians. They would stand outside and holding their robes up to the level of their eyes, peer over them into the house, often shutting out the light from the rooms within.



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MEDICINE HAT

ALBERTA



Mrs. Elizabeth McDougall, the wife of the Reverend George McDougall, missionary to Alberta in 1863.

It is hard to realize the isolation of the pioneer life the McDougalls lived. When her men folk were away on their long journeys visiting Indian camps, hunting or freighting in supplies from Ft. Garry, the lady of the mission knew no matter how dire her need, it was impossible to reach them.

### Warlike Indians

The Indians around them were very excitable, ready to go to war on the slightest provocation. Warriors came home triumphantly bearing scalps, they had taken, tied on peeled poles which they held aloft while riding and singing war songs. Often the lonely mother and her children, with perhaps one manservant, spent days and nights of semi-terror because of the wild conduct of these people.

In her husband's absence, Mrs. McDougall was often called upon to act as peacemaker when the Indians became restless. She also conducted informal religious services. She did not preach, but read the Bible and talked to her congregation with her daughter, Georgina, acting as her interpreter.

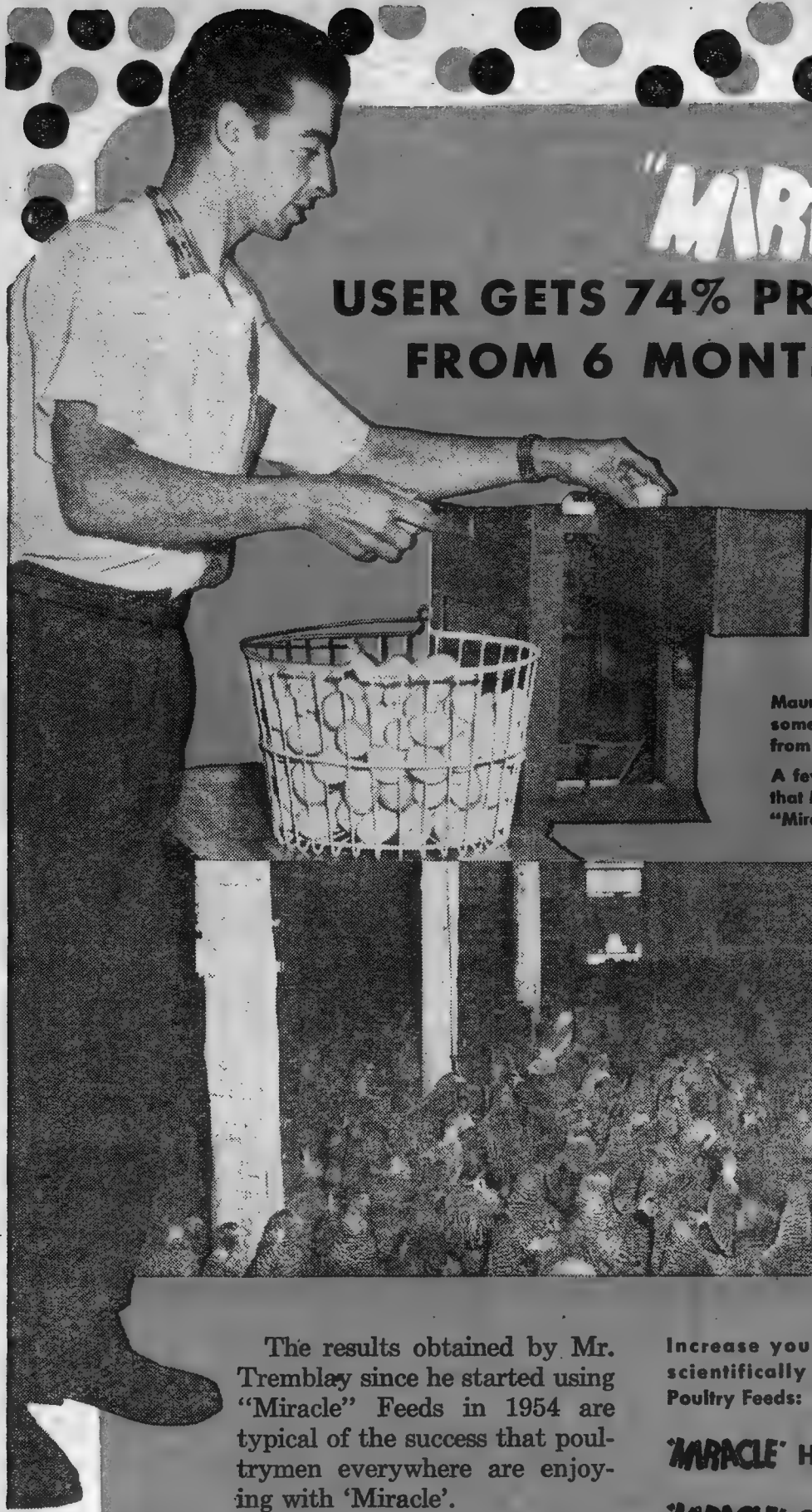
Cooking was often a problem in this pioneer missionary's home. Tea, coffee, sugar, vegetables and bread were scarce and often unobtainable. One-dish dinners were a common feature of their life. The dish might be meat or fish, eggs or potatoes, without bread or vegetables often without salt and more frequently without tea or milk. Sometimes there was

(Continued on page 12)

An applicant for a job as house-keeper was being interviewed by the employment agent and was asked if she had any preference in the kind of family she would like to work for.

"Any kind," she said, "except high-brows. I worked for a pair of them once, and never again. Him and her were fighting all the time and it kept me running back and forth from the keyhole to the dictionary till I was worn to a frazzle!"





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HOW TO CHOOSE AND USE HEARING GLASSES

(Continued from page 10)

very little of anything. Did the patient mother ever utter a word of complaint? No.

It was a simple life, but one which in spite of fortitude, sometimes palled on the head of the home.

In 1869, Mr. McDougall wrote to a friend.

"For years pemmican has been a staple dish on our table, yet I must confess I have very little relish for tallow and pounded meat. My wife says it is better not to think of bread which we cannot have."

### The Drouth Year

That was the drouth year in Central Alberta. The seed of grain and vegetables which they had sowed, dried in the ground. For months they lived on meat and wild fowl. The men hastened away to the buffalo country to get meat to avert a famine. The family at home when their supplies were exhausted had to wait until some Indians happened

along with meat to sell — and sometimes they were long in coming.

After the first year a garden was made and vegetables grown, Mr. McDougall later built an ice-house and root-house in the river bank, thus providing storage facilities.

For many things, the McDougalls had to depend on the Hudson Bay Company's imports and the Great Company did not care to bring in much food. Even at the forts there was no luxury. A Hudson's Bay factor got three bags of flour yearly and a clerk, one bag. One year Mrs. McDougall was able to secure a bag and a half of flour. It was a small amount to stretch over a whole year. Little cakes were baked for Sundays.

Mrs. McDougall devised ways of conserving the wild fruits which grew so abundantly in Alberta. These she dried in the sun and wind as sugar was too precious to be used for preserving them. The dried fruit was stewed in winter.

Instead of butter, they used marrow fat which was plentiful and easily obtained. When the buffalo were killed and the meat was taken off the bone to be dried, the Indian women chopped the buffalo bones and removed the marrow. It made an excellent substitute for butter and a good shortening. A cow was eventually obtained by the mission and Mrs. McDougall made some butter and cheese which were rare treats indeed.

Her longing for chickens induced her son, John, to buy a few from the Catholic mission at St. Albert on one of his trips in 1866.

All her cooking was done at the open fireplace and she became an adept in the use of the Dutch oven and the crane and pots. Later an oven of stones and clay was built outside.

After the Hudson's Bay territory was ceded to the Canadian Government in 1870, it was easier to get supplies from "outside" such as: sugar, bacon, and canned goods. The country was opening up and more people were coming in. As a result, more freighting was done.

### Christmas, 1863

The first Christmas spent in the country, that of 1863, was not celebrated because there was nothing to celebrate with, her daughters say. But the next year made up for this omission. From Fort Edmonton came Christmas guests, Richard Hardisty, Malcolm Groat, Donald MacDonald, and a Mr. Savage, all Hudson's Bay men who missed the home touch, particularly at Christmas.

Mr. McDougall was the missionary, but he did not work alone. His wife played an equally important part in Christianizing the Indians and in ministering to all the sick who came her way.

When the great epidemic of smallpox swept through the West, Mrs. McDougall nursed seven of her own family who were smitten by the plague. She, herself, was immune having had the disease when a young girl. Two of her own children, Georgina and Flora were taken. After nursing her own household, she found strength to minister to the sick in the Hudson's Bay Fort at Victoria. Finally she collapsed and for some time her life was despaired of, but her vigorous constitution prevailed and she recovered.

But the recollection of the two absent ones whose newly-made graves covered with the first snow lay outside saddened the house of the missionaries the next Christmas.

### Women's Activities

In 1886 Mrs. McDougall organized what was the equivalent of the Wo-

men's Missionary Society. A number of Scottish half-breed families drifted into the little settlement from Manitoba. The newcomers made gardens, hunted, and lived happily with no taxes to pay and no laws except the moral codes of the few white pioneers. Mrs. McDougall gathered all the women together for a sewing meeting, half-breeds and Indians meeting on equal footing. Prayers and Scripture Reading preceded the sewing.

One hardship which is seldom mentioned in connection with the life of the women pioneers was that of keeping the home fires burning and the houses warm in winter for their children. While her husband was on his travels, Mrs. McDougall had to struggle to keep her home and young children reasonably comfortable with only an open fireplace.

Her patience never failed. When things went wrong, she would say in Cree, "Ah-ke-am," meaning "don't worry" or "never mind". Her children never took advantage of her gentleness. She was careful to teach them to be respectful to the Indians and this the Indians always appreciated.

After the McDougalls moved to Edmonton in 1871, her life was a little easier, though still isolated. There were no white women in the country except those of her own family and the nuns at St. Albert and Lac La Biche.

In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. McDougall settled at Morley, west of Calgary. Mr. McDougall had developed heart trouble and it was his intention to rest there. After his tragic death while on a hunting expedition, she made her home at Morley. She took up a homestead so her youngest son, George, could have a ranch. She was one of the first women homesteaders in what is now the province of Alberta.

After building her house and settling there, it seemed as though life might run peacefully for her. But another tragedy was to strike her family. Her son, George, while on a journey to Helena, Montana, to buy cattle, developed pneumonia and died.

### The Home at Morley

For the remainder of her life Mrs. McDougall made her home at Morley. A granddaughter lived with her. Year in year out, she tended her household, nursed the sick and mothered all in need. Settlers were coming to the country and opening up ranches. The wives felt the isolation of their lives keenly and often became despondent. Something seemed to tell Mrs. McDougall when anyone was in trouble, and she would drive across the prairie to see them and brighten them up. The ranchers and their wives soon learned to love their gentle visitor who had the gift of saying the right word at the right moment. The Indians, too, enjoyed her visits and loved Mrs. McDougall wherever she lived.

In March, 1904, her last illness came. A terrible blizzard raged round Morley during the last days of her life and on the day of her funeral her body was conveyed to the church on a bobsleigh. Six white men were the pallbearers. The Indians were waiting at the church, and when the pallbearers started to carry the casket into the church, six Indian chiefs of the Mountain Stony tribe quietly took it from their hands and carried it themselves.

Mrs. McDougall was eighty-four years old when she passed on, and few women have left such a record of quiet service and self-sacrifice. Her life was unassuming and its story largely unchronicled. Her husband and family all played important parts in the upbuilding of Western Canada, but it was the gentle mother who played the most important role of all.

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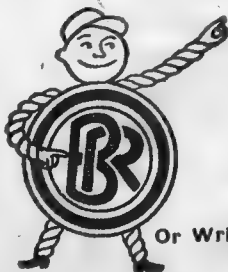


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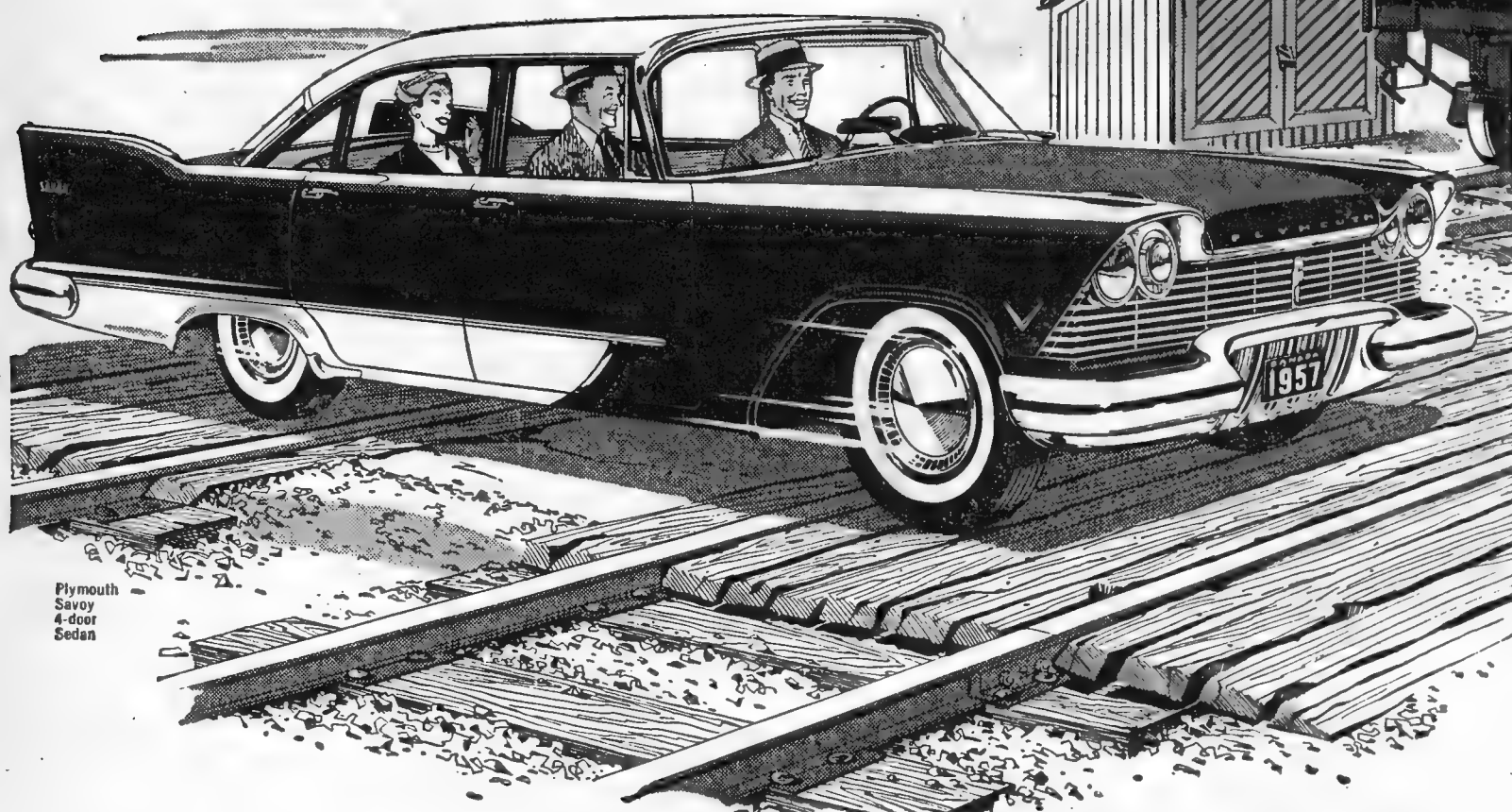
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The Food and Agricultural Organization reports that a striking trend apparent in the agricultural policies of the Middle East during recent years has been a growing tendency towards self-sufficiency.

Ceylon has signed another agreement with the Communist mainland of China, exchanging rubber for rice.

Enough flowers to supply an average home can be started indoors so that it will not be necessary to purchase extra plants, says P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Why not try your hand with easy-to-grow, Stocks, Snapdragons, Asters, Sweet Peas, Dahlias, Petunias, Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, and Pansies?

## Early Pioneer, Ray Knight—Cattle King

By C. FRANK STEELE

ONE of the most picturesque cattlemen to operate in the early days in Alberta was Ray Knight, for whom the "Sugar City" of Raymond is named. This year, 70 years after the first Mormon Colony arrived in Cardston under the venerable community builder and churchman, Charles Ora Card, the roster of notable pioneer figures in the "Deep South" is being recalled. And among the prominent names are those of "Uncle" Jesse Knight, as the Utah millionaire industrialist and humanitarian, was called, and his sons Will and Ray.

It was at the dawn of the twentieth century that the Big Land Rush started to hit high gear in this country. It reached south into the intermountain states, including the Mormon State of Utah. It was from Cache Valley, a rich agricultural region in Northern Utah, that the Card Colony came—travelling by covered wagon and crossing the line at Immigration Gap June 1, 1887. Three days later they reached the Site of Cardston on Lee's Creek and founded the now prosperous farming and ranching town of Cardston. Today beautiful ranches dot the countryside including that of Herman Linder and the Mormon Church ranch the Cochrane.

Among the Americans who came north into Alberta at the turn of the century was Jesse Knight of Provo, Utah. The rugged old individualist, a son of pioneers in Utah and nearby states, had struck it rich in a mine his neighbors nicknamed "The Humbug." Jesse Knight didn't think it was a "humbug" and driving in deeper despite the jeers of onlookers, hit a fabulous gold-silver-lead vein. It touched off one of the most thrilling stories in western history—the building of the Knight Empire, mining, banking, manufacturing, ranching.

### Real Cattle Country

John W. Taylor, a Mormon apostle, and Charles McCarthy, of the McCarthy Ranch at Spring Coulee and the first mayor of Raymond, induced the Knights to come to Canada. They fell in love with the boundless, grass country north of the Montana line, Jesse Knight exclaiming: "This is cattle country, but where are the cattle?"

The Knights bought a tract of 30,000 acres of land from the Galt coal and irrigation interests for \$2.50 an acre and it became the famous -K2 spread. Soon after the big deal Ray Knight took over the management of the spread and went to Winnipeg to buy cattle. He bought 4,000 head of yearling steers and placed them on the newly acquired ranch.

The steers were shipped by rail to Lethbridge and unloaded at the stockyards there. They were watered and allowed to graze on the open prairie, where today beautiful homes greet the eye. The cowhands had their hands full as with every train more cattle arrived for the -K2. In the midst of all this the Utah saddle horses got away and headed for the States in a rainstorm.

It was then that a youngster named Wilson McCarthy, volunteered to find the horses. Ray often recalled that "Wilson left in a hurry for the south but like the Irishman that he was, he left with a grin and came back with the horses." Wilson McCarthy later studied law, entered politics, became president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway at

Denver and a Colorado cattle breeder and rancher.

Ray Knight spent money like his father—with a lavish hand. He operated on the grand scale—the -K2 and the Kircaldy, along with other smaller spreads, being his pride and joy. He was a big man, a typical western cattleman, Stetson-crowned, lover of good horses, and a friend of "Charlie" Russell, the famed Montana cowboy artist. A priceless Russell original is still in the Knight family. It shows Ray on his favorite saddle horse. In addition to the Knight ranching interests, Ray also had a hand in the first beet sugar factory built in 1903 at Raymond.

### Canada's First Stampede

The Knight Sugar Company became Ray Knight, in a sense, because his father rarely came up from Utah, and his brother Will Knight, who died some years ago, was wrapped up in business in Utah and made his home in Provo. Most of the Knight beef cattle were sold in England, Ray accompanying several of the shipments of chartered shipload of the beef fattened on the grass. At his hey-day Ray Knight managed a 400,000 acre spread, 15,000 head of cattle and 40,000 head of sheep, also 1,000 head of horses.

Ray loved the sports of the cowboys and in 1903 staged the first stampede in Western Canada, as far as known, at Raymond. He became a rodeo star in his own right, appearing at times at the Calgary Stampede as a steer roper. He judged one year at the Madison Square Garden show but couldn't get out of New York and back to the ranch country fast enough.

The biggest deal Ray Knight made put him in full ownership, with his associate J. D. Watson of the whole Knight Sugar Company interests, including leases at Brooks of 140,000 acres. It was a venture and, coming at the close of the first world war when prices slumped badly, it failed. This was the greatest disappointment in Ray Knight's spectacular career. He never fully recovered from the crash. The famous Kircaldy Ranch is now the Knight Ranch, owned by the Mormon church.

### MANITOBA'S GROWTH

The provincial treasurer of Manitoba, Hon. C. E. Greenway, has taken a look into the future to see where his province may be going financially. He says that at the present rate of growth, and without major tax changes, Manitoba tax revenue should be close to \$96,000,000 in five years. For one thing, the population of Manitoba will be pushing the 1,000,000 mark in 1961, which means a bigger local market for prairie farmers, and personal income will rise by 20 per cent. He also believes that there will be more two-car families with auto registrations jumping some 30 per cent from the present figure. He arrived at these figures after intensive research from government figures.

Saskatchewan has made no change in its stallion purchase policy for the current year. The Department of Agriculture renders financial assistance to groups, syndicate co-operative organizations and rural municipalities in locating, selecting and paying for stallions of superior quality. Purchase assistance amounts to 25 per cent of the cost of the stallion, with maximum assistance of \$200 on any one animal.



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### PROGRAMME

#### WEDNESDAY, July 3rd

All Day — Registration at Old Fort Calgary House, Exhibition Grounds, followed by a meeting of Panelists and Executive at Palliser Hotel — 3 p.m.  
4:00 p.m. — International Executives' gathering at Palliser Hotel.

#### THURSDAY, July 4th

8 to 3 a.m. — General Registration in the Corral, Exhibition Grounds.  
9:00 a.m. — Opening Ceremonies — Stampede Corral.  
10:00 a.m. — Panel Discussion, "Ranchers' Viewpoint of the Reg. Hereford Business".  
11:00 a.m. — Steer Classes in the Corral.  
12:00 a.m. — A Buffet Luncheon in the Corral.  
2:00 p.m. — A Panel Discussion, "Performance Testing".  
5:15 p.m. — Refreshments in Stampede Corral.  
7:00 p.m. — A Banquet and Ball will be held in Stampede Corral.

#### FRIDAY, July 5th

9:00 a.m. — Congress will reconvene in the Corral followed by an introduction of guests.  
9:30 a.m. — A Panel Discussion on "Purebred Market Outlets."  
10:00 a.m. — A discussion on "Range to Roaster".  
12:00 a.m. — Noon Luncheon in the Stampede Corral.  
2:30 p.m. — "Grasses and Grains," Nutritional Values of Canadian Grasses and Grains.  
3:30 p.m. — The future of Canadian Livestock Industry will be discussed and then the closing Ceremonies will take place.  
6:00 p.m. — A Barbecue Supper with entertainment, sports and square dancing, held at the AL AZHAR MOUNTED PATROL GROUNDS, West Calgary.

#### SATURDAY, July 6th

All-Day TOUR by bus into Alberta's beautiful foothills with visits to Prince of Wales' Ranch, Bar-U and O-H Ranches. You will witness Canada's finest cutting horses in roping, branding, etc. Then enjoy an Alberta Chuckwagon Dinner on the open range.

#### SUNDAY, July 7th

Attend the church of your choice in the morning. In the afternoon you are personally invited by the BAR-K-C RANCH to a Barbecue Supper and to relax at this scenic spot in the foothills.

#### MONDAY, July 8th

9:00 a.m. — Attend the Mammoth Stampede Parade in downtown Calgary.  
12:00 a.m. — The reserve Seat Tickets to guests for the afternoon Stampede performance to be held in the Stampede Grounds.  
7:00 p.m. — Out-of-town guests may pick up their Reserve Seat Tickets for the evening Chuckwagon Races and Stage Performance.

#### TUESDAY, July 9th

9:00 a.m. till 4:00 p.m. — Canadian National Hereford Show. The Dominion's finest Herefords will be judged by W. R. "BUD" THURBER, of Bridwell Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas.  
7:30 p.m. — The Canadian Hereford Round-Up. Special Hereford Sale of Fifty Head of Canada's finest Herefords selected from those that the exhibitors may nominate. To be held in the Sales Ring in the Agricultural Building.

#### WEDNESDAY, July 10th

You are now on your own to continue the enjoyment of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede or travel Alberta's fine hard-top highways to our beautiful parks and cities for the vacation of a lifetime.

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## Moon-Shine And Day-Dreams — By Kerry Wood

TODAY I feel like making a still. It is one of those glorious mornings when the earth smells wonderful and flowers are bright and birds are singing. I want to be outdoors, instead of hunched over a desk trying to write a monthly nature column for you folks to read. As I make use of the shredded tatters of self-discipline to force myself to stay in this elderly chicken-coop which has been converted into a writer's den. I think longingly of the foothill country to the west where streams are now clear of floods and trout are rising. How to spend the day out there, and still earn the daily bread needed by the family?

A still provides the answer. Not for distilling alcoholic beverages, but for extracting oils from various plant and tree leaves. Before we get involved with this, let it be said here and now that any still built and operated in Canada must be licensed. You get such a license at the nearest customs office — and you can't get a license to operate a liquor still unless you are in the millionaire brewery business. A still for extracting plant oils requires a \$2 license fee for registration, and probably the police breathe heavily down the back of your neck periodically to make absolutely sure you are distilling plant oils and nothing more potent.

Apparently oil distilling can be done and is being done in Canada. Oil distilled from the green needles of cedar trees commands a price of \$10 per gallon and there is a steady market for the product. A still of the size I have in mind would yield about 5 gallons of oil per distillation, a two-hour process after the cedar twigs have been gathered.

In my part of the country the only cedar native to the region is that charming rockery plant called ground cedar; I wouldn't willingly destroy any of the picturesque evergreen carpet to put it in a still. But out in the foothill belt where trout are rising now, there are vast tracts of timberland where large and small sawmills have been operating. Jackpine, white spruce, black spruce, and balsam fir cut for lumber have been trimmed of their green branches; in most areas those branches are still lying a-ground and still quite green at this early stage of summer. In other foothill regions, lumbering continues all summer long and foliage from newly downed evergreens is stashed to one side to be burned when dry.

I have enough canniness inherited from kilted forefathers to be appalled at the wastage of by-products of lumbering. For example, I think we could do something useful with the huge piles of sawdust heaped at every millsite; I know that farmers of the treeless prairies would welcome the stacks of trimmings and slabs burned daily at every western mill; and right now it is nice to be concerned about the waste of lovely green needles which could be processed into valuable oil.

### How to Make a Still

As I labor here at the desk and try to avoid glancing out the window at the beckoning outdoors, I can picture a still set-up that would be profitable and yet take me out into the glorious foothills. A half-ton truck, for example, loaded with a six-by-eight-foot vat built in sections for quick assembly alongside a stream. Oh, yes; we've got to have a stream for water — and don't forget those trout! On a suitable location, the vat comes off the truck and gets mounted above a gravel bed where it is safe to light a fire. We screw on the four-inch pipes which curve down from the vat top

and slope along for ten feet. This long length should have cold water running over it, or placed around it in a trough, in order to bring about the condensation of oil-bearing steam. At the far end of the pipe, we place the container to catch the mixture of easily separated water and oil distilled from the leaf-loaded vat.

Think of the possibilities! The truck loaded with our portable still, then away we go to the site of a stream-side lumber camp where spruce and pine branches should pack our vat full of twig ends. Meanwhile, during the time spent collecting greenery, we'll have a fire going under the vat to boil the water placed in the bottom. By the time the vat is fully loaded with green twigs and the lid clamped on, the water should be bubbling nicely and the steaming process starts. We can then put extra fuel on the fire and go catch a fish in the nearest pool while keeping the still under surveillance. Two hours of boiling is sufficient to distill a batch of plant oil. Two hours, then we should have five gallons of colorless but highly scented spruce or pine oil for our labors. Don't ask me how much spruce oil is worth, for I don't know, but surely it will pay decent wages. And meanwhile, we've been outdoors all day long in fishing territory!

### Perfume Distillation

There are variations of the scheme. A smaller still of the five-gallon drum size could be built, with two-inch pipes that run through a metal trough filled with water. Take this small still out to the flowering prairieland, where roadsides are a-bloom with such a rich variety of native plants. Among the most plentiful of roadside flowers is the purple hyssop, and hyssop oil is the chief base of some of the most expensive perfumes imported from France.

We could distill oil from a slough-side batch of wild mint, then we'd have something to sell direct to housewives for flavoring meats and sauces. Or let us distill oil from pink bergamot to get a lovely native perfume to market among visiting tourists. How about distilling oil from that abundant roadside flower that is almost a weed, the white-headed yarrow? — Indians once mixed yarrow flowers with bear's fat and rubbed it on their scalps; proof that it is a wonderful hair tonic is testified by the fact that there are very few bald Indians. In Scotland, yarrow flowers are mixed with mutton fat and rubbed on middle-aged pates in hopes of preventing or curing baldness. So if we distilled pure yarrow oil, surely we could find a profitable market for it among the bald-heads? For that matter, please hand me a pint to try.

Just when I'm getting warmed up about the possibilities of an oil-producing still and mentally brewing oils from wintergreen, juniper, and that lovely twig-sap of balm of gilead, the day-dreaming bubble has to burst. In the first place, I haven't got a truck to carry a big still. We couldn't even get a five-gallon drum into our small car, which is badly overloaded whenever the family of five climbs aboard. Besides, making a still requires mechanical ability, of which I have none. It taxes me to understand the mechanics of this dip pen I am using right now, let alone such an apparatus as a complicated still.

So all you lovely people who have read this article and wish to become distillers, please refrain from writing to ask directions on building a still. All I know is that there is a vat with a lid on top and a twisty pipe curving down through water, and the oil comes out the far end.

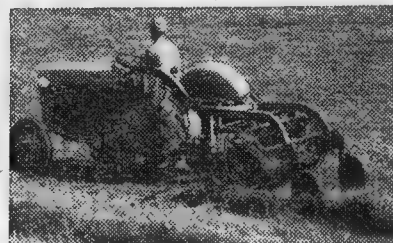
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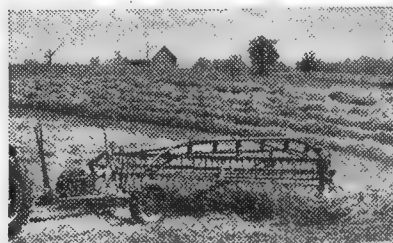
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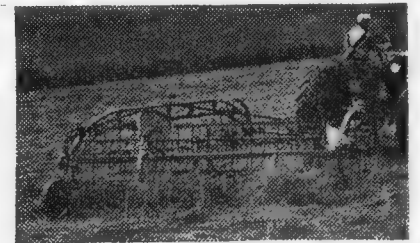
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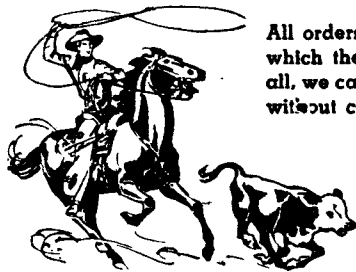
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## The Hereford Cattle In Canada

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

D. A. ANDREW, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Hereford Association was extolling the virtues of the Hereford breed of beef cattle when discussing the forthcoming Canadian Hereford Round-Up Congress. He said there are more Herefords registered in Canada than any other beef breed, and that the popularity of the "white faces" extends right across the Dominion. Herefords are usually in the big majority at the main pure-bred bull sales and generally out-top all other breeds in prices obtained.

"There are a number of other British breeds that are fine beef cattle," I remarked. "The farmers and ranchers who breed and raise those animals have plenty to say about their attributes. You tell me what the Hereford possesses that gives it the leadership you maintain belongs to that breed."

"The Hereford was bred from its very beginnings as a grazing animal. Its original home was in the county of Hereford, England, which has a considerable area of rough, rolling land, not adapted to cropping. The Hereford was developed over generations as a grazing animal with a string constitution and possessing hardiness to an extreme degree," said Mr. Andrew.

"The Hereford is peculiarly suited to the Canadian climate and particularly the climate of the west. It will be out in the fields rustling in the coldest weather when other cattle are clustered around the protection of barns and feed lots. The people who developed the early Herefords may never have known it, but they produced an animal made to order for this country. Furthermore, the Hereford makes good use of the food it eats."

"Hasn't there been a big change in the animals over the year? I have seen old Hereford photos and the present day animal looks very different," I remarked.

"That is true," replied Mr. Andrew. "Fortunately the Hereford breeders have been keeping up with the times and have been working together very well. Generations ago it took three or four years to produce a beef animal which the public demanded. Today the big demand is for well-finished young beef. The Hereford breeders has catered to the requirements of the commercial producer of beef cattle."

Then Mr. Andrew told me the story of the development of the breed. He said that all breeds of improved livestock are man-made through the application of human intelligence to the problem of developing certain exceptional tendencies into fixed characteristics. There were wild cattle in Britain before the Roman conquest. Subsequently there were crossings with cattle brought by Saxon invaders and imports from Flanders. The first records of Hereford showing at the great Smithfield Fat Stock Show in London showed that from 1799 to 1851 Herefords won 185 prizes out of a total of 375 offered.

### The Expansion of the Breed.

The first Herefords to reach North America were brought to the United States in 1795. The first to come to Canada were brought in by Frederick Stone, who had a 200-acre farm close to Guelph, Ontario, in the year 1860. The first Hereford herd book published in Canada, listed the first owner as Mr. Stone.

The Hereford Association was established in Canada on a nation-wide basis in 1905. It had 70 members with 4,000 pedigrees recorded.

Today the membership is 6,713 with 41,048 pedigrees recorded. Sas-

katchewan has 2,333 members, most of any Canadian province, with 12,716 registered pedigrees. Alberta has 1,880 members with 14,745 pedigrees recorded.

During the closing years of the 19th century the leading Hereford show herds were located in Eastern Canada. In the early years of the present century the theatre of greatest Hereford breeding activity shifted to Western Canada. The prairies had long been the summer grazing grounds of countless herds of buffalo, and the possibility of maintaining herds of cattle was soon demonstrated. The Hereford with its inbred ability to rustle came into its own.

### Early Hereford Breeders

One of the leading herds in the early development was that established in 1908 by Frank Collicut on his Willow Springs ranch at Crossfield, Alberta. Other Alberta breeders in the early years: Simon Downey, Carstairs; O. A. Boggs, Daysland; Fred Cowman, Cremona; S. M. Mace, High River, W. H. Curtise, Shepard; John McD. Davidson, Coaldale; John Wilson, Innisfail; and Arthur Fletcher, Mound.

Some of the more prominent names in Saskatchewan: J. P. D. Van Deen, Fort Qu'Appelle; W. E. Cochrane, Strassbourg; Robert Sinton, Regina.

Pioneer Hereford breeders in Manitoba: J. E. Marples, Deleau; E. F. Dobbryn, Melita; Jones Bros., White Water; James E. Moffat, Carroll.

### Hereford Congress In July

THE first Canadian Hereford Round-Up Congress will be held in Calgary from July 3 to the opening of the Stampede on the 8th, and it will be the greatest showing of the famous "white face" cattle this country has ever seen. There will be entries from all over the continent competing for an array of magnificent prizes and on July 9 there will be an auction sale of 50 selected Herefords from all across Canada.

B. Powlesland is the general chairman and L. W. Bond is secretary manager of the event, and notable speakers will participate in various panel discussions. Among the subjects to be discussed are: "Ranchers' Viewpoint of the Registered Hereford Business"; "Performance Testing"; "Trends in the Breeding of Registered Herefords"; "Results of Research in Hereditary Defects in Beef Cattle"; "Steer Carcass Judging"; "Range to Roaster"; "Nutritional Value of Canadian Grains and Grasses"; "The Future of the Canadian Livestock Industry"; and so on.

There will be entertainment galore and those attending will be sure to have an enjoyable time. Included are barbecues and visits to some of the famous Alberta foothill ranches.

Held immediately prior to the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, the visitors will be able to prolong their stay in Calgary and witness the events in the most outstanding Stampede on the North American continent.

### Front Page Picture

Bullion 4th 13711, depicted on the front page, is a famous Polled Hereford bull, bred by Mossom Boyd, a great Hereford breeder, of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, who was one of the first to breed Polled Herefords. Calved on June 7, 1912, this bull was sold to the Renner Stock Farm, Hartford City, Indiana, and became the most noted of bulls of that type. This photograph shows a type of mull of an older era.



## Agricultural Information

The area under rice in India is about one-third of the total world acreage under rice.

Annual subsidies to agriculture in Great Britain amount to around \$630 million a year.

The annual provincial council of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation will be held in the Winnipeg auditorium on June 24 and 25.

Manitoba's oil production since the first well was spudded in back in 1951 has pushed past 14,000,000 barrels.

Farmers growing a variety of crops have an advantage over those with a

single crop. They can spread their harvesting over a long period and thereby improve their marketing prospects.

World trade in coarse grains in 1955-56 reached 15 million tons, a 16% increase over the previous year.

Argentina may have a bumper crop of wheat this season, contrary to earlier pessimistic reports. Harvest for the 1956-57 season will be about 262-million bushels, which is well above average and 36% higher than last season.

The Spanish Government has ordered farmers to cultivate soybeans

and peanuts in all irrigated areas suitable for growing these crops. This is an effort by the Spanish Government to create a new permanent source of edible oil other than olive oil.

One of the largest pony sales in the country will be held in the Innisfail, Alberta, auction mart on June 28th. The sale is open to all classes and large consignments are expected in the Shetland and Welsh ponies.

The Manitoba government has entered into an agreement with the Hutterites which restricts colony holding to 5,120 acres, also that there shall be only one colony in every municipality of 6 townships or less and two colonies in municipalities over 6 townships.

France plans to boost livestock production in the next four years. Under present plans calf production will increase 25%; hogs, 12%, and sheep, 35%. France hopes to supply both domestic needs and exports to her neighbors in the common market.

Experiments have shown that wild oats has as high a feeding value as good feed oats. Wild buckwheat has a fairly high feeding value, and pigweed seed when mixed with grains can be made use of in pig feeding. A test conducted by the University of Alberta in which ground pigweed seed was fed, along with ground oats and barley and an added supplement, showed that pigweed seed had a feeding value of approximately 90% of that of oats.

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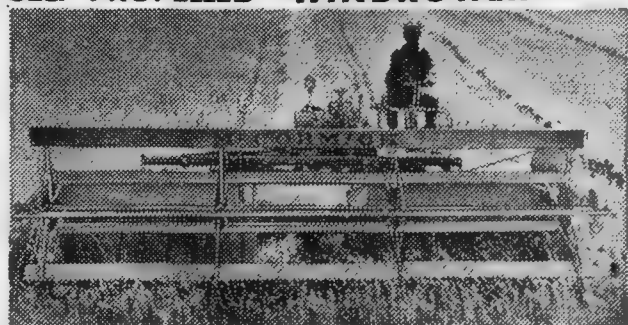
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# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE



## Young Alberta Woman In Mexico

By JACQUELINE NOWLIN

EVERY year you hear of someone in your district leaving their farm or ranch to a son, to retire to the city. Many regret this decision later, for they find the city, its sounds, its sights, its smells, alien to them. The noise of the city is not the noise of the country — the whirr of the combine, the bawling of calves, the wind ahowl and filled with snow. Nor is the silence the same. There's something tense about a city silence, like the country silence before a dust or hail storm — a weighted silence.

However, there is an exception, and that is city living in Mexico. Living in a residential section of one of Mexico's larger cities is very close to country living — same sights, sounds and smells, with a few added. At the same time you enjoy modern city living with its supermarkets, movies, and no chores — all in the pleasant Mexican climate.

You are dubious? Well, the alarm clock is the same as on the farm — the crow of the cock, for the people down the street have gaily-plumed

fighting bantams that strut the sidewalks. The hour is the same for life begins early in Mexico. However, the clattering and singing beneath your window doesn't come from ranch hands saddling up, but from the maids exchanging gossip over mop buckets as they go about their daily task of mopping the tile patios. Nor are your ears ringing with memory for horses' hooves do strike the pavement with a rhythmic clomp-clomp, for several of your neighbors are Sunday Charro riders. Their progress down the street is heralded by the yapping of dogs, for dogs are legion in Mexico, even in its finer residential areas. Some time during the day a skittering cat is going to find this out.

### Sights and Sounds Galore

The new sound is not the corral gate you've been meaning to fix, but a disgusted burro mincing his way down the street under a load of oranges proffered for sale.

If you're in the habit of spending time with your chickens or herds you can do the same on your street in Mexico with its modern homes and

manicured lawns abloom with roses. The bantam roosters are not the only fowl prevalent, for Leghorns and Barred Rocks cluck contentedly among the blown rose petals. And just over the hill, amongst the cacti with their colorful silky blooms, a herdsman is tending a herd of goats — not as pretty to watch as a herd of white faced cattle, but certainly animals in every sense.

At night you're not put to bed by the lonely howl of a coyote, but the strumming and singing of mariachs providing entertainment for an outdoor neighborhood party. Old lobo was never so musical.

The fairer half of the family may miss her kitchen garden and the Saturday trips to town in another city, but not in Mexico. She can spend her gardening hours among the roses and lime trees, instead of the potatoes and peas, for her garden is brought to her door all year round in Mexico. Every day the calls of the peddlers fill the streets with their sales spiel. Everything from beans to avacados is offered for sale. You needn't make a trip to the stores for anything, for burro-drawn carts feature an array of mops, buckets, brushes and pottery.

A bent little man brings music to your street. Cages, piled twice the height of him, are alive with color and music, for you may buy any one of a dozen species of birds from his travelling musical. A word of caution. Don't send a maid scurrying to any peddler's call — you may end up with a load of manure — also for sale in your travelling department store.

Is street buying expensive? Emphatically no. For example, fifty oranges for 2 pesos — 16c.

You won't miss rubbering on the party-line or sitting in the car on main street on Saturday night for your street is always busy. There are no back lanes in Mexico and no permanent garbage cans. Instead, a small boy precedes the garbage truck by a block or two, ringing a cowbell so that your maid may have the garbage set out on the front street for its arrival. Then, too, there's the good humor man, and the balloon salesman with his shrill identifying whistle. The more reserved whistle belongs to the mailman and announces his arrival each morning. The milkman puts in his appearance with the call, "lechero".

### Low Cost Family Help

You ask, what's all this talk about a maid? The last time you were able to afford the farm equivalent — the hired girl, was back in the 30's, when she worked for her room and board. Your maid in Mexico works for approximately \$13.00 a month. Every home or apartment has been built to accommodate her, and she makes up for some of the appliances which may be lacking. You can have time to pursue your own hobbies and diversions knowing your house is clean and functioning smoothly.

Yet for all its country atmosphere and city advantages you may become homesick in your Mexican home and long for the wide stretches of prairie or the gently rolling foothills. When this happens, park yourself on your patio in a comfortable chair, close your eyes and soon you'll be saying, "Wish someone would take a rifle to those crows." Crows are the same in any language and the one taunting you from the orchid tree has the same call as those in the popular bluff back home. His call will remind you of all the work you left behind. If that won't do it we can have a few chirping sparrows join the black fellow. You realize that you aren't missing a thing but the tired muscles at night and the cold winter mornings. It's been averaging 72° all winter — there's strawberry shortcake for supper and steak at 20 cents a pound. Don't write that home to the beef buyers.

Mineral development in Northern Manitoba, and mainly from nickel production, is likely to increase exports through "Manitoba's port, Churchill, during the next ten years." This is the view of Peter Dalglish, head of the Dalglish Line.

A three-point increase in the consumer price index in the United States last year created an annual additional cost to the consumers of \$7½ billion dollars.

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### British Agriculture

GREAT BRITAIN now produces one half of the nation's food requirements, so says G. H. C. Amos, agriculture and food adviser, office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom at Ottawa.

He states that Britain now grows 30% of its wheat requirements, 60% of its meat needs, 40% of its cheese, and nearly all its milk, potatoes and egg requirements.

There are 60,000,000 acres of land in Great Britain and food is produced

on 31 million acres, apart from 17 million additional acres of rough grazing. The rest is mountain land unsuitable for food production.

Of the 31 million acres, 18 million are arable, including about 8 million acres of rotational grassland. Of the 18 million acres about 2 million are in wheat each year.

Britain has 400,000 tractors for its 18 million acres of arable land. That makes British agriculture probably the most mechanized in the world.

Half of British cattle are produced by artificial insemination.

The above information is supplied by Mr. Amos, aforementioned.

### Perennial Wheat

A CROSS between domestic wheat and wheat grasses, including one from Siberia, has resulted in the development of a perennial wheat in an experiment conducted in California. C. A. Suneson, a research economist with the United States department of agriculture, announced the development at San Francisco. He said that the new wheat, seeded in test plots,

yielded a crop of 52 bushels to the acre in June and another 10-bushel crop in October. He said the wheat could be cropped for two years and then grazed for another two years, and that commercial farm production would be possible in from three to five years.

Dr. C. H. Goulden, director of the Canadian Experimental Farm Service at Ottawa, said that experiments had been conducted along the same lines by Canadian cerealists at Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, with no significant results.

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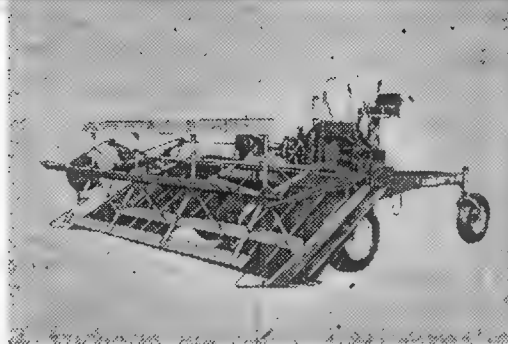
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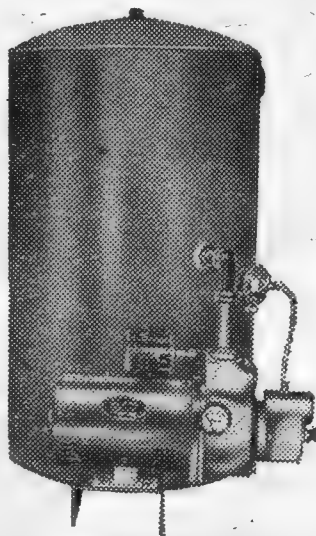
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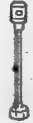
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## Gardening In The Summertime

By LEONARD S. COOPER

**B**Y now the gardens should be showing some headway in growth. The young plants that were transplanted should have taken hold of the soil and showing sturdy growth. If you dug in rotted manure there is no need for any extra feeding at this time. The one exception might be the sweet peas. In some districts growth might appear slow and this can be traced to low soil temperature. The bacteria are not working fast enough to supply all the nitrogen that the plants could use. A good tonic is one-quarter of an ounce of nitraprills (ammonium nitrate) to the yard run. Two level teaspoons of this chemical are about a quarter ounce. Spread it evenly along the rows and water thoroughly.

Rhubarb is the finest fruit we produce on the prairie. It can be used in so many ways and is so healthful. In many gardens I see many starved plants with small tough stems. This plant requires a lot of food and water. A good coating of manure every year is essential. A well-fed plant will keep in good condition for many years, and it is folly to split or move the plants too often. If you see signs of the centre of the plants rotting, it is time they were split. This is best done late in the fall and replant only the outside crowns. In fact, all plants that make heavy roots are best planted in the autumn. Peonies, perennial baby's breath, perennial malope and bleeding heart are good examples of this type of root.

I think gardening is the most wonderful hobby that one can take an interest in, and I think that if one knows a little of the scientific procedure, especially in regard to the feeding of plants, it makes our hobby far more satisfying. Bacon, the Elizabethan philosopher, said "A garden, the purest of man's pleasures, the greatest refreshment for his spirits, without which houses and palaces are but gross handiwork." Plants like animals must have food in the right amounts to grow to perfection. Flowers and vegetables require far more food than grain crops and they are more exhaustive of the soil nutrients than grain; but all plants require the three main foods—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Then there are the secondary foods—calcium (which gardeners call lime, a very loose expression), magnesium and sulphur. Iron occupies a place between the secondary foods and the trace elements which are manganese, cobalt, zinc, molybdenum, vanadium and Boron. Every year we are learning more about the trace elements to which I suppose I should add chlorine and silicon.

### Food Needs of Plants.

The average gardener is concerned only with the main foods and their effect on the growth of plants. Nitrogen could be called the growth element. On it we depend for growth of stems and leaves. The plant depends on it for its manufacture of chlorophyll which gives healthy green leaves. Nitrogen also increases the size of flowers and even in root crops is essential to prevent pithy conditions. A good example is the parsnip. Whilst this vegetable must have a good supply of phosphorus it also demands a fair amount of nitrogen to produce its heavy leafy growth. Too much nitrogen in relation to phosphorus causes too heavy a growth which delays maturity of the plant. This is the reason that all nitrogen feeding for perennials should be done early in the year and also for fruit trees and bushes. We do not want to go into the winter with a lot of unripened

wood which could mean losses from frost. Nitrogen, which is taken up by the plant in the form of nitrates and ammonia, is very soluble and in light, sandy soils there is a great loss by leaching. There is a form of nitrogen food now coming on the market which will stay in the soil for three months and will feed the plant over that period. Nitrogen has a very definite action on root formation.

### Phosphorus Deficiency

Phosphorus has a very different action. It has a very stimulative effect on root growth and hastens maturity. It helps the plant to flower and is essential to seed production. Hence its value to grain crops. Most prairie soils are very deficient in this element and if the soil is too alkaline it becomes unavailable to the plant. The use of a fertilizer such as 11-48-0 supplies phosphorus in a very soluble form which is readily absorbed by the plant. A good supply of organic matter in the soil does help its solubility.

Potassium is essential for the production of plant sugars and starches. Whilst this vegetable must have a good growth, it also helps the plant's resistance to cold weather, controls certain diseases and does help to stiffen up soft growth. Flowers are a better color and fruit also if there is a good supply of potassium in the soil.

The culture of Dahlias is gradually becoming more popular in farm homes. These plants are almost the most decorative that can be grown in the garden. There are types that will suit any gardener. We have the giant decoratives and cactus some of which have flowers over twelve inches in diameter; and grow over five feet high. Then there are pompons whose flowers to win in a show should not exceed two inches diameter, there is also the miniature cacti and decoratives. These have smaller flowers than the giants and are better as cut flowers. The Unwin dwarf Dahlias can be easily raised from seed each year and can be treated as annuals. Of course the tubers can be kept over winter, but it is hardly worth the trouble. Of course all your Dahlias are in their flowering quarters now and if you did not dig in any rotted manure when you planted, a mulch with a bucket full per square yard together with two ounces of super phosphate and one ounce of sulphate of potash scattered evenly over a square yard. It is best to broadcast the chemicals first then scratch in before applying the manure. Follow with a thorough soaking. The phosphate will give you substance to the flowers and the potash color and will make the tubers much easier to keep over the winter. Ten level teaspoons equal one ounce of super phosphate, and four and one-half teaspoons are about one ounce of sulphate of potash. I advise your purchasing a set of spoons, aluminum preferred, solely for use in your garden operations. So many of the present day insecticides are quite poisonous and it is not safe to use spoons you have in the kitchen.

### Garden Pests

Garden pests are getting more of a problem every year. There are some troubling us that we did not see years ago. Aphids, so called greenfly, will soon be very prevalent. If you are growing roses watch the young growth. It does not take long for the growth to be crippled. I find the old-fashioned Black Leaf 40 still very efficient against all species of aphids although some being a little harder to



## Livestock Leads In Farm Cash Income

CANADA'S 575,000 farmers had a cash income of \$2,667,150,000 in 1956, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics. In 1955 the figure was \$2,357,100,000, and in 1956, \$2,662,100,000. The all-time high was in 1952, \$2,849,300,000. While the average per Canadian farm was \$4,630, this was gross cash income.

By provinces the cash income was:

Prince Edward Island	\$ 26,428,000
Nova Scotia	48,410,000
New Brunswick	51,370,000
Quebec	440,967,000
Ontario	749,293,000
Manitoba	211,569,000
Saskatchewan	598,801,000
Alberta	434,282,000
British Columbia	110,030,000

The sale of cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs and poultry brought the largest return, namely, \$897,829,000; field crops brought \$796,902,000; potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and tobacco, \$179,201,000; eggs, wool, dairy products, honey and maple pro-

ducts \$157,115,000; miscellaneous products, fur farming and forest products, \$2,662,146.

Saskatchewan, which ranked second in cash income among the provinces, received \$456,607,000 for grain products of which wheat brought \$289,719,000. Manitoba received \$105,640,000 for grain products and Alberta, \$197,577,000.

For the sale of cattle and calves, sheep and lambs and poultry, the province of Alberta received \$170,192,000, being second among the provinces in that respect. Manitoba got \$55,906; Saskatchewan, \$94,463,000, and British Columbia, \$35,117,000.

Sales of dairy products by western provinces: Manitoba, \$20,904,000; Saskatchewan, \$23,186,000; Alberta, \$30,064,000, and British Columbia, \$29,034,000.

Sales of eggs: Manitoba, \$9,262,000; Saskatchewan, \$7,869,000; Alberta, \$11,455,000; British Columbia, \$10,724,000.

kill than the common one take double the quantity of insecticide. In the old days we used a soapy solution plus the Black Leaf, but now I use the detergent Surf instead of soap. Depending on the hardness of your water try first one teaspoon of Surf to the gallon of water. If this amount does not produce a little suds continue to add a little more until suds are produced on stirring. To this solution add one teaspoon of Black Leaf 40. The solution is much more efficient if the temperature is about 80 degrees. Of course you need a spray to apply the solution and there was a good one advertised in the Farm and Ranch Review last year. Now there is an improved one on the market with an adjustable nozzle made by the same maker. This sprayer should find many uses around the farm and home because the nozzle can be adjusted from a very coarse stream to the finest of mist. Most garden plants are attacked by aphids, but I think some of the worst are sweet peas, garden peas, Dahlias, Snapdragons, Pansies, Gladioli and Asters.

### Watering Potted Plants

So many growing potted plants seem to be at a loss to know when to water. All plants do not require the same amount of wetness as others. The cacti family prefer to be on the dry side whilst the geranium requires more water than the average person gives it. A simple tool to use to ascertain the moisture condition in the pot is to get a 1/2-inch nut fastened on a piece of wood. Tap the pot about the middle. If you hear a sharp metallic sound the soil is dry if a dull one no need to water. If the soil is very dry as you will see from the surface be sure you give enough to thoroughly soak the soil until the excess runs through the drainage hole. In a large pot you can trace the passage of water by striking it with the tool. The sharp sound is replaced with dull one as the water soaks down.

I started off with a very favourite quotation of mine, I am closing with another one I always quote at the end of a gardening lecture.

"The kiss of the sun for pardon,  
The song of the bird for mirth,  
You are nearer God's heart in a garden  
Than any place on earth."

Thailand may have produced the biggest rice crop in its history this past season. It is estimated that at least 1,500,000 metric tons will be available for export during 1957. There are 2,204 lbs. in a metric ton.

## Cooking Beef

To braise short ribs of beef, first cut the meat into 2-inch serving-size pieces and brown these well on all sides in a little hot fat. Season with salt and pepper, then sprinkle with flour, 1 tablespoon for each pound of meat, and brown again slightly. Add tomato juice, about 1 cup for each pound of meat, and a little chopped onion, stir well and turn meat. Cover and cook over low heat on top of the stove or in a moderately slow oven (325° F.). Cook until tender and well done. This will take about 2 hours.

Braising may also be done in a pressure cooker. Follow the same method but use only one-third of the amount of flour and liquid. Cook at 1 1/2 pounds pressure for 25 minutes.

Since short ribs have considerable bone you will need to buy at least a 1/2 pound for each serving.

Beef heart requires long, slow cooking because the meat is firm textured and muscular. To prepare it, wash heart thoroughly and wipe with a damp cloth. Trim out heart cavity, to prepare for stuffing. Season cavity with salt and pepper and fill with well-seasoned bread stuffing. Fasten with skewers. Place suet or fat trimmings over surface. Roast on rack in shallow pan in center of moderately slow oven (325° F.), for 2 1/2 to 3 hours. Baste several times during cooking to keep the heart from drying out. Cut in thin slices and serve with gravy.

## Circuit Fairs Dates

### "B" Circuits

Weyburn—July 1, 2 and 3.  
Estevan—July 4, 5 and 6.  
Portage la Prairie—July 8, 9 and 10.  
Carman—July 11, 12 and 13.  
Yorkton—July 15, 16 and 17.  
Melfort—July 18, 19 and 20.  
Lloydminster—July 22, 23 and 24.  
Vermilion—July 25, 26 and 27.  
Vegreville—July 29, 30 and 31.  
Red Deer—Aug. 1, 2 and 3.  
North Battleford—Aug. 5, 6 and 7.  
Prince Albert—Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

### "A" Circuits

Brandon—July 1st to 5th.  
Calgary—July 8th to 13th.  
Edmonton—July 15th to 20th.  
Saskatoon—July 22nd to 27th.  
Regina—July 29th to Aug. 3rd.

The sheep population in Australia is around 139,000,000, in New Zealand 38,000,000, in the United States 35,000,000 and in Canada 1,172,000.

## Don't Keep Cheques Around the House!



### ... BANK-BY-MAIL AT THE BNS

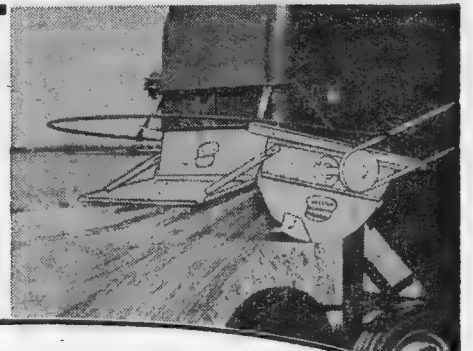
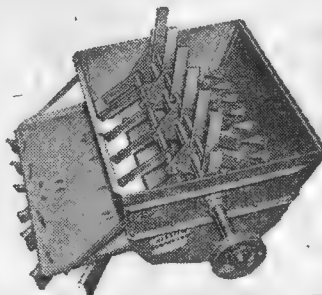
• In farm homes it's not always convenient to get into town to do your banking. In that case do your banking-by-mail at BNS. It's simple... and SAFE.

(Phone or write for Bank-By-Mail forms)

## The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

your partner in helping Canada grow

MOVING? Be Sure To Notify THE FARM AND RANCH.



first with farmers everywhere!

## this HESSTON Straw Chopper



easily chops  
**ANY** straw

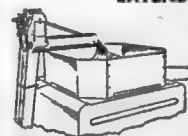
... CHOPS ... SHREDS STRAW to short pieces. Often eliminates one plowing or discing! Spreads straw evenly, will not clog, easily installed. Fits most combines.

YOUR COMBINE NEEDS HESSTON ATTACHMENTS



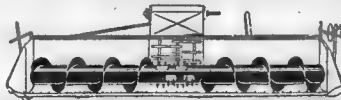
### HESSTON QUICK CONCAVE and CYLINDER ADJUSTMENTS

Precision adjustment allows quick lowering and raising of cylinder or concave... both sides at same time... without stopping. Saves time and grain. Fits most combines.



### HESSTON TANK LOADER and EXTENSION UNITS

Loads tank to full capacity... extension adds 14 bushels to tank capacity. Auger, driven by V-belt, mounted on sealed bearings. Fits most combines.



### HESSTON RETRACTABLE FINGER AUGER

Prevents bunching of grain and slugging. Increases combine speed and efficiency. Silent operation. Fits IH, M-H, and CO-OP combines.



### HESSTON CYLINDER V-BARS

Cut more acres... save more grain! Non-slugging for easier separation, smoother operation, more even feeding. Will fit most combines.



Send this coupon to HESSTON MANUFACTURING CO., INC.  
500 King St., Hesston, Kansas

Send information on

- ☐ SELF-PROPELLED SWATHER
- ☐ ROW-CROP SAVER
- ☐ STRAW CHOPPER
- ☐ RETRACTABLE FINGER AUGER
- ☐ PLATFORM EXTENSION
- ☐ STRAW SPREADER
- ☐ V-BARS
- ☐ FRICTION THROTTLE FOR IH, M and M
- ☐ QUICK CONCAVE AND CYLINDER ADJUSTMENTS
- ☐ M-H BEATER SPROCKET
- ☐ TANK LOADER AND EXTENSIONS

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CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

I OWN A \_\_\_\_\_ COMBINE.



# Drifting Soils To Productive Pastures

*The story of the success of the P.F.R.A. in establishing Community Pastures in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.*

By GRANT MacEWAN

THE 1955-56 record of 1,712,240 acres of grassland furnishing grazing for over 100,000 head of livestock owned by nearly 6,000 Saskatchewan and Manitoba farmers, gives some idea of the extent of community pasture operations conducted under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, better known as P.F.R.A. Sixty-one big pasture units have helped greatly to stabilize livestock production and improve the land-use pattern in Western Canada.

The P.F.R.A. pastures, conceived at a time of trouble on the prairies, have a story to tell. Twenty years ago this season, the forces of drought, erosion and depression combined to give most of Saskatchewan and part of Alberta one of the most bitter experiences in farming history. Several preceding years were not much better but 1937 produced the climax in gloom and pessimism.

Prices for grains and livestock were hovering at ruinous levels. Rains needed in June and July didn't come and every wind managed to whip up a dust storm. Not only did the wheat crop fail but feed for livestock suffered in the same way. Only cactus and Russian thistles flourished and stockmen faced disaster.

Governments and citizens elsewhere responded to the call for aid. Hundreds of carloads of relief food came from the East and the Saskatchewan government bought 550 carloads of potatoes for free distribution. It was quite evident, however, that finding feed and fodder to maintain livestock in the area would be one of the biggest problems. The grim fact was that for thousands of cattlemen, no feed was recoverable on their farms except Russian thistles, "about as nourishing as straw and more palatable than barbed wire."

In meeting the emergency, government policy was to take large numbers of cattle and other livestock away from the widespread drought area at prevailing prices and import feed for an essential minimum of animals left on the farms. Fifteen thousand cattle were brought from Alberta farms and 75,000 from Saskatchewan farms and either sold to abattoirs for canning or to buyers in other parts of Canada and the United States for feeding. Additional thousands were sold directly to eastern purchasers with the federal government paying half the freight, and still more sent to a large area of native pasture near Carberry in Manitoba. Altogether, close to half a million cattle were taken from the drought area that autumn and during the government year, 488,000 tons of hay were shipped to the needy districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Federal feed and fodder supplied as relief to Saskatchewan farmers alone in that 1937-38 season cost over ten million dollars.

Such were the conditions in the year in which the Community Pasture Branch of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was organized. It was two years after "the Act" itself was passed, furnishing a basis for general rehabilitation but the experiences of 1937 emphasized as nothing else could have done, the importance of removing certain areas of sub-marginal land from cultivation, and at the same time making better provision for feed needs.

Sinton Proposed the Plan  
Although the recent achievements

have been unique in many ways, the idea of community pastures was voiced many years before P.F.R.A. When attending the National Live Stock Association meeting in Ottawa in 1908, the late Robert Sinton of Regina proposed community pastures. "The cattle could be collected in the summer months," he said at that time, "and a small charge collected to bear the expense . . . about a dollar a head for the season. At the close of the summer months the cattle would be returned to the farms where they would be fed on straw and refuse grains."

But Robert Sinton's suggestion was not acted on until after the Matador Cattle Company retired from the Canadian range and the Saskatchewan Government took over the vacated ranch north of Swift Current for a community pasture and operated it to the distinct advantage of farmers in the surrounding districts for many years. As many as 5,000 cattle were grazed on the Matador Community Pasture in a season and the experience in administration proved useful to those officers charged with the operation of the first P.F.R.A. pastures.

After the enabling amendment to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act in 1937, it was up to the provincial governments desiring to take advantage of federal aid to select areas considered in need of such development and request the Government of Canada to take over, fence and finance the pasture operations. Farmers living on the land to be converted had to be settled elsewhere; watering facilities had to be provided or improved; bare fields needed attention and, of course, there had to be good fences, corrals and other equipment.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba acted promptly to participate and in the next year, 14 pasture units comprising 189,800 acres were ready for community livestock.

Because of dry years, overgrazing and wind erosion, much of the land inside the fences was low in productivity and it took an estimated 58.7 acres on the average to support one unit of livestock. Pasture improvement was seen as a challenge and 18 years later, it could be reported that "the carrying capacity has been more than trebled."

## Crested Wheat Main Grass

How was such degree of improvement achieved? Regrassing and controlled pasture management would explain most of it. Native pastures were given a chance to seed and rejuvenate themselves and selected areas were seeded with domestic grass—mainly the hardy and drought resistant crested wheatgrass. Altogether, roughly 200,000 acres have been reseeded within the community pastures, to more effectively hold soil against erosion and furnish more feed. Now, those once-troublesome fields are furnishing more than pasture; they are producing hay and grass seed for further pastureland improvement. In 1955, the grass seed harvested amounted to over 37,000 pounds — enough for an additional three or four thousand acres.

In some sections, pasture betterment has called for drainage or brush cutting. In any case, officials who report a three-fold improvement in productivity since 1938, express hope they will "double again the carrying capacity of community pastures and proportionally their value to the agricultural economy of the country."

Farmers who send cattle or other livestock to the community pastures in the spring and take them away in the fall, like the plan. It fits into their farming program and is economical. Applications for pasture privileges have to be submitted before mid-March in any year and are then considered by the local Advisory Committee which determines the maximum number of animals to be accepted from a single patron. Farmers who moved out of the area to make way for the pasture and were relocated elsewhere within the municipality, have a first priority in the use of the grass and then other bona fide farmers situated within the municipality or municipalities in which the pasture is located. If more livestock can be accommodated, pasture privileges are extended to farmers in adjoining municipalities.

For cattle, the grazing rate has been 75 cents a month and for horses, a dollar. For breeding service, a cattleman pays \$3.00 per cow; and calves born on the pasture remain to the end of the season at a flat rate of \$2.00.

Numerous management tasks, once the responsibility of the stockmen, have been assumed by the pasture organization — at approximately cost — vaccination for blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia at 15 cents per dose, dehorning at 50 cents per head, warble fly treatment at 15 cents per head, provision of mineral supplement at 35 cents and castration of calves at one dollar.

## Services Provided

The cattle breeding service is provided with bulls rented to the Grazing Associations by the federal government. Breeding fees are based on cost of bulls, average length of service and estimated selling price at the time of disposal. A local pasture committee is free to choose the breed to be used in any given pasture. In the 1955 season, 860 purebred bulls were in service on the 61 pastures, 783 of them being Herefords, 70 Shorthorns and seven Aberdeen Angus. A calf crop of 90 percent, as reported in 1956, must seem very satisfactory where ranch conditions prevail.

Another service now offered to pasture patrons is livestock insurance, to offset inevitable losses. Two types of policy are available—mutual insurance handled entirely by the particular pasture organization, and the more common line company coverage. Twenty-seven pastures oper-

ated with mutual policies in 1955. But livestock losses have never been heavy — less than half of one percent in most recent years.

The community pastures have become big business any way one measures them — even in point of equipment. There are now 93 barns, 51 dwellings for pasture managers, hundreds of windmills, pumps, dams, dugouts, corrals and Texas gates. And when it comes to fences — built for strength and durability but still requiring constant supervision and repair — there are no less than 4,400 miles of them.

After 20 years, the community pasture program as pursued by P.F.R.A., is likely to be seen as a particularly good public investment—one that permanently removed areas of submarginal land from cultivation — land that should never have been cultivated in the first place — and furnished a few score communities with productive pasture. Those pastures turned a liability in impoverished lands to a national asset.

## OPPOSES MARKETING BOARD

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Livestock Association directors, the federal government was criticized for passing amendments to the Agricultural Products Marketing Act which encourages the formation of marketing boards for farm products.

The livestock association is opposed to marketing livestock through boards. Harry G. Coulter, of Plapot, claimed the amendment left Saskatchewan at the mercy of the socialist Saskatchewan Government, which could at any time establish a compulsory livestock marketing board without reference to producers.

A grocer leaned over a counter and yelled at a boy who stood near an open box of apples, "Are you trying to steal one of those apples, boy?"

"No, — no, sir," the boy faltered, "I'm trying not to."

...

A freshman took his father to a college football game.

"Dad," he said, "you'll see more excitement for \$2.00 than you ever saw before!"

"Oh, I don't know," said the old man, "\$2.00 is all I paid for my marriage license."

# Classified Advertising

The FARM & RANCH REVIEW is restoring its CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING section, subject to the following rates and conditions

Rates: 12c a word for each insertion. Abbreviations, initials, figures, dollar signs, in groups up to five count as one word.

Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

**THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW**

P.O. Box 620, CALGARY, ALBERTA

**FINAL WHEAT PAYMENT**

**CHEQUES** covering \$41,953,923 have been sent out to wheat producers as a final payment on the 1955-56 wheat Board operations.

The final payments on the principal grades of wheat were as follows:

	Cents per bus.
No. 1 Northern .....	10.684
No. 2 Northern .....	11.620
No. 3 Northern .....	5.789
No. 4 Northern .....	8.406
No. 5 Wheat .....	9.706
No. 6 Wheat .....	12.639

Feed Wheat ..... 14.642  
The final payments on Durum grades are as follows:

	Cents per bus.
No. 1 Amber Durum .....	45.412
No. 2 Amber Durum .....	46.253
No. 3 Amber Durum .....	51.328
Extra No. 4 Amber Durum .....	52.464
No. 4 Amber Durum .....	48.059
No. 5 Amber Durum .....	22.137
No. 6 Amber Durum .....	24.572

Emigration from Ireland is proceeding at the rate of 40,000 a year, mostly young men and women.

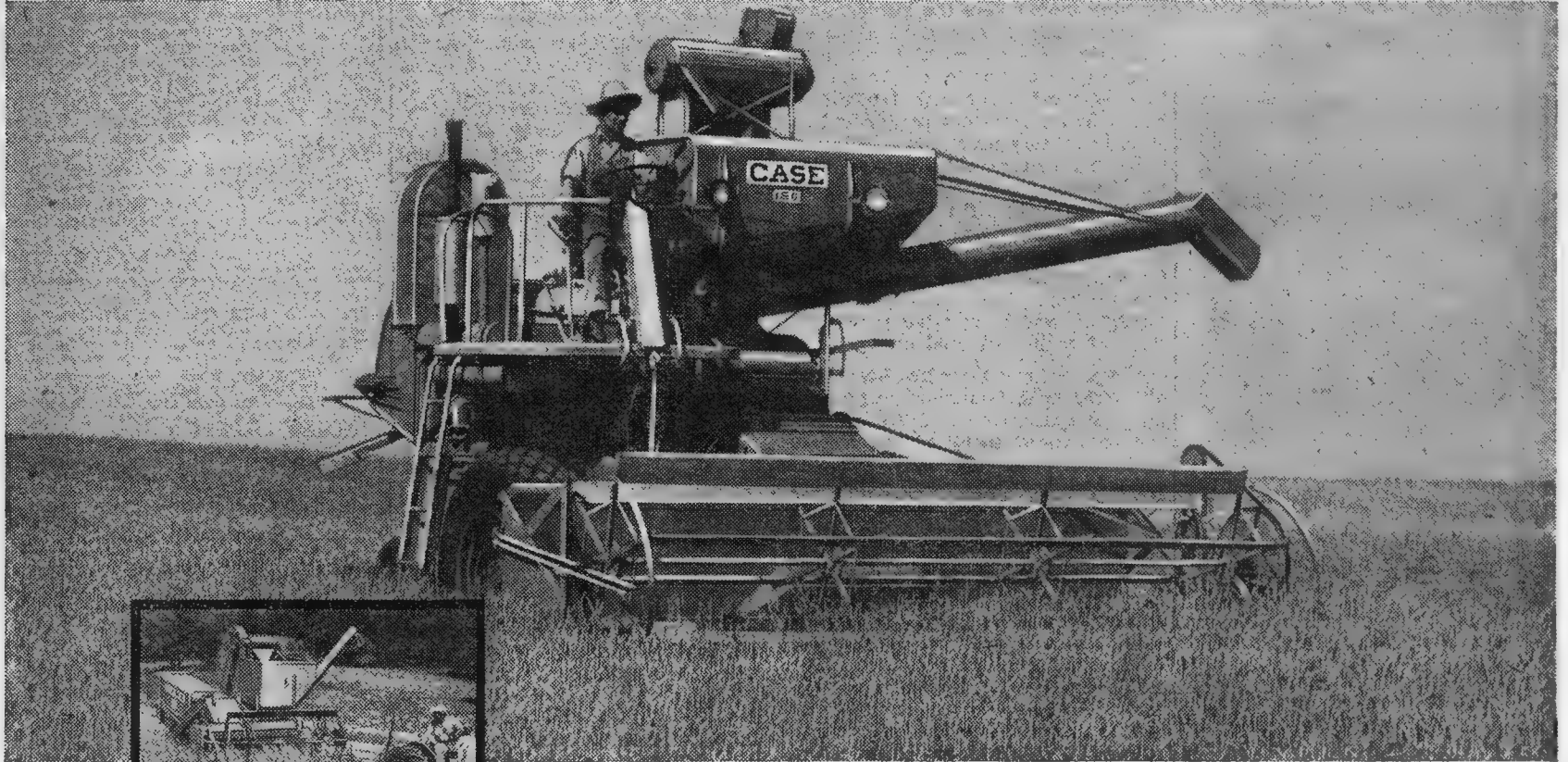
Petroleum production on a commercial basis started in 1858. Since then world production has totalled 79 billion barrels.

Commercial mustard was introduced into Southern Alberta from Montana in 1937 as a dryland cash crop, and last year production of that crop put \$4,000,000 of ready cash in circulation in that area. To date most of the crop is produced in the brown soils of southern Alberta, but some of the assured contracts have been made in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

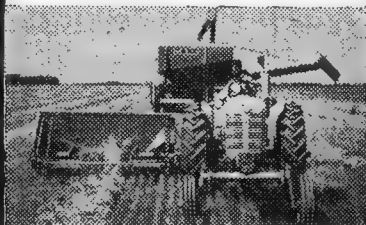


Robert Kearns, Wimbourne, Alberta, feeding skim milk to cows. They love it and give more milk.

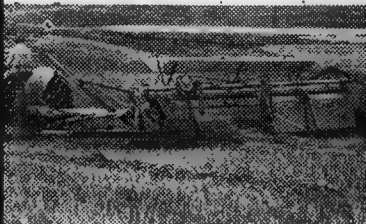
## Get **PREMIUM-CLEAN** Grain without Blasting Bushels Away



7-foot 77 combine (above) and 6-foot 65 give you "Air-Lift" cleaning, variable-speed fan.



9 and 12-foot 110 harvests big acreage fast at low cost on PTO of Case 300 or 400 tractor.



9, 12, 15-foot Case swathers lay crop high atop stubble for fast, complete drying.

Hydraulic control of header, steering and ground speed saves your strength

# CASE. AIR-LIFT CLEANING ACTION

plus CASE-Built Roto Cleaner puts a **PREMIUM** on your crop

Case "Air-Lift" cleaning saves the bushels which ordinary cleaning shoes often blast away. Gentle air pressure, uniformity controlled under entire sieve, floats off chaff, lets seed fall clean. The Case roto cleaner polishes off the cleaning job, helps you get premium prices for your Case-cleaned grain. Power is delivered by the new Case Powrdyne 400 engine—fuel-economy record-breaker. See your Case dealer about a Case 150 self-propelled with 10, 13 or 15-foot header to fit your fields.

New Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan lets you get new Case combine now, set later payments to suit your income. See your Case dealer for full information.



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First in quality for over 100 years

### Mail NOW for Catalogs FR-67

Mark machines that interest you; tear out, mail today to J. I. Case Co., Dept. FR-67, Racine, Wis.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 150 self-propelled combine | <input type="checkbox"/> Case windrowers (swathers) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New 7-foot 77 pull-type    | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-way portable elevator    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 foot 110 combine      | <input type="checkbox"/> Crop-Way Purchase Plan     |

Students please check ☐

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Address \_\_\_\_\_



**"Mom Insists on Alpha"**



**Alpha**  
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**"THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW"**

**TRUCK SEATS REBUILT**

No waiting for your truck seats to be repaired. EXCHANGE your old, worn one on a new one in a matter of minutes.

WRITE TODAY.

**DELUXE Auto Trim Service**

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**FREE—CANADIAN**



**STOCKMAN FARMER CATALOGUE**

36 Pages Crammed Full of Values!

— WRITE TODAY —

**THE BIRT SADDLERY CO. LTD.**

Dept. F.R., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba, Canada

**Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort**

Finds Healing Substance That Both Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

**Toronto, Ont. (Special)**—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

## A Housewife's Role Sometimes Includes Pigs

By M. O. MYERS

THE role of a housewife on the farm is a long step from monotony. There is always something turning up to change the routine, whether a welcome one or not. There are, to be precise, many unwelcome changes and a scattered routine. Chores to do, kids to get off to school, men's lunches to put up and so on and on. That much may be termed routine according to my dictionary. But there are variances.

In the spring there's the garden and I am usually excited about some new plant or variety I am contemplating growing long before the garden time arrives. But this wishful thinking can only be sandwiched in between more useful occupations. No special time is allotted for such trivialities. The baby chicks are a reality and so is their feeding problems, so it's out to them I go right after helping with the chores. I could spend quite a bit of time with these little balls of fluff, watching their capers but I must not. The school van arrives at eight and two hungry lads to put up lunches for and see that they eat a nourishing breakfast, not to mention reminding them of their neck and ears.

The men have their breakfast and off to the field, Dad reminding me to keep an eye on some of the cows or one or two or more of the heifers that might be calving today. "Now if everything isn't going well with them jump in the car and come and get me," and the thought invariably crosses my mind, "what if there's a flat tire!" but I refrain from mentioning it and promise to watch the cattle in the yard so I needn't worry because they are ready for the van so I think about a bite of breakfast. The cold toast does not appeal to me but the cup of steaming coffee does, so I take it and retire to the big chair to read a bit while I sip my coffee before beginning the day's work. Then Alice calls on the phone. "Just thought I'd chat a while," she says, "because it's about the only time of the day that we aren't busy, etc., etc." Now the cold coffee does not appeal.

Now I survey the untidy kitchen with its remains of breakfast and lunches and dig in whether it appeals or not. So far it's still routine. Just about now is when something is about due to turn up. Sure enough a salesman will come along selling magazines for women to read in their leisure time, a coyote will start chasing a young calf, the brooder gets too warm and nearly smothers the chicks or maybe the pigs get out.

### Tribulations With Pigs

Pigs, I hate them. Yet they are usually in my department and have been for years. To date I know just about as much about them as they do about me. I know I have no use for them and say so, but I do not know their attitude toward me. Maybe they can hide their feelings better than I. But I have learned one thing that has helped me many times and probably will again and again.

Things were going pretty smoothly one day about a year ago. Hubby had quite a few brood sows, some with litters and more still in waiting, but never once did he tell me to keep an eye on them so I didn't stick my neck out so to speak. I'd lots of experience other years with new born pigs and hoped I would miss it this year.


This day as I fed the pigs at noon I noticed one young sow was missing so I set off through the trees and pasture to see why. After some time I discovered her sitting up in a narrow

little trough of a bed in the centre of a little clump of willows with a slimy grumpy little pig blundering around under her. It was plain she wanted it out of there so she could lie down but the bed had such high walls that it could not escape. I knew if I did not rescue the little thing she would lie on it so I crept up close and with a long stick fished it out and ran away with it so she could not hear. Sows are terribly sensitive to the squeals of their young but will trample half a dozen more to death trying to protect the one that squeals.

Well, I brought the thing to the house and put it in a cardboard box on the doorstep in the sun. Time went on. Two hours passed and I went out and found the same situation again. I decided right then to do something different. Seizing the pitchfork I soon clawed away the grass and weeds and made a flat bed and with the fork I guided the wee pig back to her. Enough was enough and I began wishing the other little wretch was out there too. I had had experience before with taking new pigs away from their mother and when I put them back they would squeal to high heaven before I could get them to the sow and real bedlam resulted and sometimes more piggies were stepped on.

By evening the complete family were there consisting of four with the sow and one very hungry one with me. Now faced with the problem of getting five piggies with her and none with me I took the bull by the horns, so to speak, and strode out with the pig wrapped in a jute bag and cuddled (if one cuddles a pig) in my arms. I was desperately hoping it would keep quiet and mentally picturing the disaster if she should jump up in that crowded place. To my surprise the little pig wiggled his nose uncovered and rooted and nuzzled at my bare arm all the way to the sow and while I crept quietly up behind her and gently transferred it to its proper ma. She didn't know anything about it and the little pig was happy at last. It works every time and I no longer dread having to baby sit with a new piggie because as long as they are rooting and muzzling something flesh-like they keep quiet. The reunion is painless and simple!

*15 tons of potatoes per acre grown on bottom lands in the Kootenay Flats.*



"What's the best way to teach a girl to swim?"

"Well you coax her into the water, put your arm gently around her waist, and—"

"Aw, cut it out — this is my sister!"


"Oh — well just shove her off the bank."

When shovelling grain a farmer can deliver one-tenth of a horse-power per hour and a one horsepower electric motor can accomplish as much in ten minutes. As one kilowatt hour of power cost 2c, a farmer shovelling grain works for one-fifth of a cent an hour.

**NU-WAY STOCK PEST CONTROL**

*fully Automatic*

• PROVEN  
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• COST



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## Some Costly Pensions

By M. B. EVANS

PENSIONS, these days, are for everyone. The catch in them, explained a tramp to his companion, being that a fellow must work for one! Unlike the pension granted one, Lord D'Averquerque, that was paid out for years to his family, by successive British governments, no one ever seeming to know why! When William and Mary, then on the British throne, gave the pension to the family, it was granted "in perpetuity" so that, although it was only \$9,000 originally, by the time it was terminated it had cost the country quite a lot more, including the sum of \$180,000 it took to buy out four-fifths of the pension in 1853. The other one-fifth of this particular pension was held by the Bank of England and, until after World War II, the government of England paid over \$1,687 every year to the Bank of England on this bit of a "perpetual pension."

Of all these kind of annuities the Nelson one is probably the best known. It became a newspaper item after the war when the Labor Government announced that there would be no such pensions for rewarding outstanding services to the country by the bestowing of titles and the wherewithal with which to keep them up. That was the way Sir Winston Churchill's famous ancestor had been honored by his grateful countrymen. The Nelson and Marlborough pensions, also one paid to a German general, were the most costly of a considerable number of benefactions handed out by generous rulers and ministries of Britain. The Duke of Marlborough, more than most of the recipients, got the benefit of the honors heaped on him.

Many of the other perpetual pensions, however, were of more benefit to the heirs of the person so honored. And some payments of these pensions even went to people who had absolutely no connection with it at all. This happened when a part of the annuity was sold, as in the instance of the Bank of England receiving payment for its portion of the D'Averquerque pension.

### The Nelson Pension

A feature of the very generous Nelson pension, paid out for so many years, is the fact that of all those to whom the £5,000 per annum, "payable to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend," not one of the recipients had been a direct descendant of the man so honored. Oddly enough, too, the pension began with a man who left no heirs and ended with the last Earl, who also had no heirs. A brother of Admiral Nelson was the one to whom the title and the annuity, £2,000 passed. The British parliament had, at first, limited the title and annuity to the admiral and his two immediate successors. The first successor to the title was Nelson's brother. The second Lord Nelson died without heirs, though it was a statute passed during his lifetime that increased the pension and made it payable to Nelson's heirs in perpetuity. The third Lord Nelson was the nephew of the second peer. His son, in turn, became Earl Nelson in 1918, and at the time the Nelson pension was being "reconsidered" by the post-war Labor Government he was in his late eighties, quite willing to have an end of the pension, of which there was little after taxes, and the estate of which he could not dispose of an acre. And since the last Earl, like the famous first one, had no heirs the Nelson peerage-pension



L. W. BOND  
Secretary-manager of Canadian  
Hereford Round-Up.

would seem to have made a full circle around.

It was death, without heirs, that ended a pension, in 1933, that, up till then, had cost the country £258,000. This was the one paid every year to Lord Seaton. His ancestor, Sir John Colborne, had executed a strategic movement during the battle on the field of Waterloo that had helped clinch the victory.

### Pension "In Perpetuity"

The Rodney pension, which was commuted in 1924 by a payment of £4,000, was originally given to Admiral Lord Rodney by George III. The £720 granted "in perpetuity" back in 1793 had cost the country more than £90,000 by the time it was finished off. It was in 1924 also that

one of the most costly of the pensions was finally terminated. This was the one which had been paid to a German general, the first Duke of Schomberg, by William of Orange. Or, rather, it was granted to the heirs of the duke for, though he was 85, he was killed in the Battle of Boyne. In grateful recognition of his services William of Orange gave the peerage and perpetual pension to his heirs, the amount of the pension being £4,000. Various British governments bought off parts of it in a series of transactions costing just under £55,000. It had already, over the years, taken some £640,000 of the taxpayers' money and there was still a small (£360) portion of it left. This £360 had, since 1792, been paid over to a family who bought it from the Schomberg heirs. Finally, in 1924, the family agreed to take £7,560 in a lump sum for the annual £360.

They have come to an end, now, the pensions that, too often, were gifts of privilege and whim. Since George and Mary, pensions have not been the prize for a privileged few, but the earned right of the privileged many.

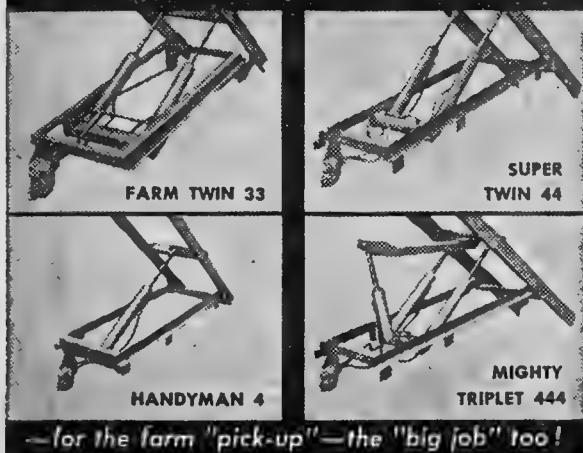


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Is truck equipped with body? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

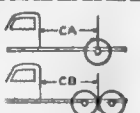
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Town \_\_\_\_\_

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# WHY ALBERTA FARMERS ARE VOTING LIBERAL



## FARM REPRESENTATION

We farmers need more members on the government side of the Commons supporting our interests. At present there is not one practising Alberta farmer at Ottawa!

## PRICE SUPPORTS

Liberal price supports on hogs, eggs, butter extended to poultry this year.

## WHEAT MARKETS

As farmers we know the Liberal government achievements:

- (1) Made Wheat Board the sole marketing agency.
- (2) Record wheat sales, growth of markets in Japan, Germany etc.
- (3) Wheat storage bill, already paying \$60,500,000 on carryover.

## FARM CREDIT

Special farm credit, sources: Canadian Farm Loan Board, Farm Improvement Loan Act, Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, amounting to \$199,200,000 to Alberta farmers alone.

## OTHER ASSISTANCE

- ✦ P.F.A.A.: \$44,800,000 to Alberta farmers.
- ✦ P.F.R.A.: \$49,000,000 spent in Alberta.
- ✦ Research: Experimental farms, science labs, new program of hail research this year, and nation-wide land use study.

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EDMONTON-STRATHCONA

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DECHENE, J. M.	X
HECKBERT, S. Carl	X
BATES, Art	X
MacLEAN, Una	X
MacKAY, Don	X
HAWRELAK, William	X
DYDE, H. A. (Sandy)	X
HANNA, R. F. L.	X

JASPER—EDSON  
LETHBRIDGE  
MACLEOD  
MEDICINE HAT  
PEACE RIVER  
RED DEER  
VEGREVILLE  
WETASKIWIN

McKEEN, Doug	X
PALMER, A. E.	X
BURTON, Dr. Gordon L.	X
VEINER, Harry	X
McRAE, Howard	X
EDGAR, W. J.	X
MAGERA, Fred	X
JOHNS, Fred	X

# Famous E. P. Ranch Being Re-Stocked

By LEONARD D. NESBITT.

THE E.P. Ranching Company Ltd. is now operating the famous EP ranch in southern Alberta, owned by the Duke of Windsor, and extensive plans are being developed to stock the 4,000-acre spread with livestock imported from Great Britain.

This beautiful property, lying 65 miles southwest of Calgary and 26 miles from High River, in the midst of the great foothill country noted for the superior quality of the livestock produced thereon, was purchased by H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, now the Duke of Windsor, in 1919. It was stocked with imported Shorthorn cattle and sheep from the United Kingdom and carried on successfully for a number of years. In the early years of the last war the cattle were disposed of at an auction sale.

Over the intervening years the Duke of Windsor has retained more than a sentimental interest in the property and last year the newly-formed company, under Col. Douglas Kennedy, of London, England, managing director, launched a program of

exporting pure-bred livestock from the United Kingdom to the EP ranch.

The ranch will specialize in the production of registered pure-bred Hereford and Galloway cattle, Large White and Wessex Saddleback pigs and Welsh ponies. Col. Kennedy believes there is a bright future for the livestock industry in Alberta and foresees an expanding demand for pure-bred stock of high quality.

## Herefords and Galloways

The first shipment of imported stock included 17 Herefords now on the ranch. These are vigorous-appearing, healthy looking animals, with all the virtues of the Hereford species. Some 20 Galloway cows with three bull calves have also been brought in. The Galloways are among the hardest of all cattle, are thrifty, and should do well under western conditions as they are good rustlers. They also dress out well.

The Large White pigs (that is the name they go by in Britain) are actually Yorks, and, of course, of the bacon type. They are long-bodied,

longer in the nose than the typical Canadian York, and are less susceptible to rhinitis. They appear to be vigorous animals. Seven sows have already produced 73 piglets, which demonstrates their productivity.

The Wessex Saddleback pigs are also of the bacon type. They are black with white saddle markings and cross well with the Yorkshire. They are hardy, can withstand cold and heat and are good mothers. They are also a thrifty species. The Wessex Saddlebacks have been produced for many generations in England and have proven acceptable in that country.

The Welsh ponies have not arrived as yet. These are larger than the Shetland, are exceptionally hardy and are well-mannered. Ponies are becoming in greater demand and the Welsh should be popular.

## New Ranch Manager

Peter C. Melvin is the ranch manager. He is a soft-spoken Scot, a

native of Aberdeen, and has an extensive experience in livestock production. He served in the last war with the Cameron Highlanders and subsequently managed a farm on the Scottish border. With his wife and two children he is now comfortably settled in the ranch house. Mrs. Melvin is entranced with the ranch and the view of the westerly Rocky Mountains, which, while on a more massive scale, bring to her memory the loved Cheviot Hills of the border country in the United Kingdom.

The long-range aim of the enterprise is to produce vigorous and healthy livestock on the E. P. ranch, available for demand both in Canada and the United States. The increasing demand for meat products suggests that an excellent opportunity exists here.

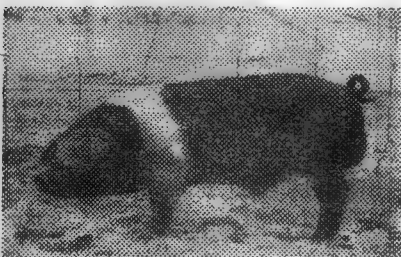
The French language will be taught at the newly opened French residence of the Banff School of Fine Arts during the summer program.



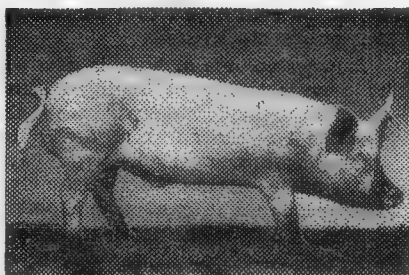
Peter C. Melvin, new manager of the EP Ranch with spring born lamb in his arms.



Hereford and Galloway cattle pictured side by side on the EP Ranch this spring.



Wessex Saddleback pig, a bacon-type breed being introduced into the west by the EP Ranch.



Typical Large White pig on the EP Ranch. Note the length.



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# The Progress Of The Ukrainians

By WILLIAM GRASIUK

THE first Ukrainian immigrants to come to Canada were William Eleniak and John Pilipiowski, who left their village at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains and arrived in Montreal in 1891. Late in the summer of 1892, twelve families from Pilipiowski's village emigrated to Canada, most of them settling in the area north of Lamont and Bruderheim. Many of the grandchildren of those original pioneers farm in that area to this day.

Pilipiowski meanwhile returned to the Ukraine for his family and there told glowing stories of Canada. Many of his friends were eager to emigrate. This aroused the ire of the Austrian officials who arrested Pilipiowski for sedition. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to jail for one month.

The publicity which the trial had received turned into the most successful piece of propaganda in favor of emigration to Canada. Pilipiowski shortly sold everything he owned, and in the fall of 1893 returned to Canada with his family. He took a homestead north of Lamont, where besides farming he became very active in the co-operative movement. He died a wealthy man in 1936 at the age of 77 years.

William Eleniak brought his family to Canada two years later and settled on a homestead north of Chipman. There he farmed and raised a large family. He became known as the Patriarch of the Canadian Ukrainians, and his greatest moment in life was the time when he received his Canadian Citizenship papers. He died in 1955 at the age of 97.

Soon other Ukrainians began to come to Canada. Poverty, arising from the scarcity of productive land, over-population, political and national discrimination and oppression, and a total absence of any hope of improvement in the future were the reasons for the exodus to Canada.

Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior in the Sir Wilfrid Laurier cabinet whose immigration policy brought thousands of Central Europeans to the West in the early 1900's was severely criticized for bringing in Slavic peoples. His political enemies ridiculed him for filling the country with illiterate, uncouth-looking men and women in sheepskin coats who spoke a strange language.

But Sifton defended his actions with these words "I think a stalwart peasant in a sheepskin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers had been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and half a dozen children is good quality."

## Settlements Grow

By the end of the first decade of this century, large settlements began to appear and to spread across the face of the prairies and the parklands of Western Canada. The largest Ukrainian settlements sprang up in Manitoba, followed by those in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Manitoba ten large rural blocks emerged. They ran north and east of Lake Winnipeg, through Minnedosa, Oakburn, Dauphin, Ethelbert, Pine River, Swan River and spilled over the border into Saskatchewan. Then they spread across northern and central Saskatchewan through Kamsack, Canora, Yorkton, Melville, Prince Albert and North Battleford.

In Alberta the longest chain of settlements extended in a wide belt west and north from the town of Vermilion, almost up to the Pembina River. Another solid block extended

from Leduc west to Breton and beyond. Still another was found in the Peace River area.

## Ukrainian Farm Champions

Basically the Ukrainians were and are an agricultural people. Between 1930 and 1953 they won three National grain-growing championships in Toronto and eighteen major awards at the Chicago World Fair.

William Skladan of Andrew, Alberta, won the world oats crown in 1939 and again in 1941. The Pawlowski family of Vilna, Alberta, established a record which can scarcely be equalled. Paul won the world's oat crown in 1940, and the barley crown in 1941. Sidney won the oats title in 1949. Two grain kings in one family! John T. Elluk of Hairy Hill, Alberta won the oats crown in Chicago in 1948, the barley crown in 1950, and again the oats title in 1953.

Two Ukrainian farmers of Alberta have won the Master Farm awards; John Melenka of Warwick, and John Skripitsky of Mundare.

William Salamandick of Royal Park, Peter Svarich of Vegreville, William Fedun of Krakov, and William Zazula of Willingdon blazed the trail as successful fruit growers of northern Alberta.

## Ukrainian Community Leaders

The number of men and women of Ukrainian origin in professions is increasing. Dr. John Orobko was the first Albertan to set up a practice. It was in Edmonton in 1923. The first lawyer in Alberta of Ukrainian descent was J. E. Basarab who hung out his shingle in 1920. In 1928 Dr. F. Gowda became the first Ukrainian to begin practising dentistry in Alberta.

Three lawyers of Ukrainian origin have been appointed federal district court judges in the prairie provinces — one in each. The Alberta appointment was Peter Greschuk who was recently elevated to the Supreme Court of Alberta. He is the son of Ukrainian pioneers who came to Edmonton in 1902.

The first Rhodes Scholar was John Duby, son of an Alberta pioneer.

There is much Ukrainian literature written in Canada that is of high literary value, but because it is written in Ukrainian it is generally unknown to others. Three persons however are gaining a place in English literature. They are Myra Lazechko, Vera Lysenko and William Paluk.

Of the translated literary works from the Ukrainian into the English language, one deserves more than a passing remark; it is a three-volume novel by the late Elias Kiriak, a school teacher in Alberta for around thirty years, and entitled "Sons of the Soil." It has been translated by Michael Luchkovich, a former member of parliament for Vegreville, and edited by Dr. M. H. Scargill of the University of Alberta.

In music there are Donna Gresco, the brilliant Canadian violinist, Nadia and Luba Novak of Winnipeg, internationally recognized as a violinist and cellist, and June Kowalchuk of Regina and Lesia Zubrak of Prince Albert, both winners of the grand award in the "Singing Stars" of tomorrow, Dianna Foster, a Hollywood movie star, took a leading part in many high school plays in Edmonton. She was Olga Laruska then.

## First Parliamentarian

The first Ukrainian to be elected to the legislature was Andrew Shandro. He won the Whitford riding for the Liberals of Alberta in 1913. Michael Luchkovich won the Vegreville riding for the U.F.A. in 1926.

He was the first Ukrainian to be elected to the House of Commons. To-day both the speaker and the deputy speaker of the Manitoba House are Ukrainians. In Saskatchewan and in Manitoba there are Ukrainian cabinet ministers. William Wall was the first Ukrainian to be appointed to the Senate. Mayor William Hawrelak of Edmonton was born of Ukrainian parents in the Wasel district north of Willingdon, while Mayor Stephen Juba, another Ukrainian, was born in Winnipeg.

Many Ukrainians served both in the First and Second World Wars. In World War 1 Philip Konowal, a veritable giant of a man who was born in Crimea, enlisted in the Canadian army, went overseas and for valor in the battlefield was awarded the Victoria Cross.

In the Second World War over fifty thousand Ukrainians enlisted, and for bravery, eighteen won major military decorations.

The 1951 census showed that there were 395,000 persons of Ukrainian origin in Canada, and of these 264,000 were in western Canada. The Ukrainians are the fourth largest ethnic group in Canada and the third largest in the three Prairie Provinces.

## Hog Marketing Essay

S. M. R. Wheeler, of Ponoka, Alberta, won the \$100 prize offered by the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Ltd. for an essay on the marketing of hogs in this province.

John Hallett, of Fleet, won the second prize of \$50, and N. B. Gillund, of Rimbey, the third prize of \$35. Three additional entries by Neil A. Mowatt, of Parkland; Chas. E. Boulter, of Rosalind; and Gordon Gehman, of Okotoks, were considered meritorious and prizes of \$25 allotted each one.

This is the entry in the Alberta Livestock Co-Operative Limited contest which placed first. It is entry No. 43, and was submitted by Mr. S. M. R. Wheeler, of R.R. No. 5, Ponoka, Alberta.

Hogs in Alberta are marketed through co-operative shipping associations.

By sale directly to processing plants.

Selling on a commission basis or by private treaty to licensed agents.

Co-Operative livestock shipping associations are owned by, and represent the producers using its facilities.

The processing plants are owned by limited numbers of shareholders.

Commission agents serve their own personal interests as well as those of their patrons.

Hog prices are influenced by the supply, by the quality of the product, by consumer demand and by competition between processors to sell to the retailers.

With these influencing factors the price of hogs is established only by competitive bidding on the public stockyards.

Present methods for the marketing of hogs is not satisfactory. To obtain a true price all hogs for slaughter should be sold by auction on the central public stockyards.

A large volume of hogs is now sold by private treaty at buying stations outside the public stockyards, and this practice has the effect of destroying competition for hogs sold at the yards and thus depressing the price, and it is this price that is used as a standard for outside buying.

A considerably greater use of co-operative livestock shipping associations by producers would improve

their situation. The problem would be solved by 100% co-operation.

A producer controlled marketing board by legislative action is another alternative. Such a system must necessarily be on a national basis to be effective. With control of surplus production above domestic consumption prices would stabilize and this would tend to lessen fluctuations in production.

The United States department of agriculture has made a survey of the proposal to substitute the hundred-weight for the bushel in the grain trade. It is anticipated that action will be taken towards that end before very long. Canada, of course, will follow the U.S. lead.

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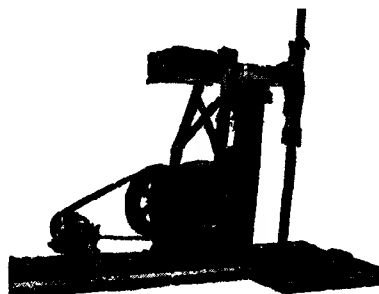
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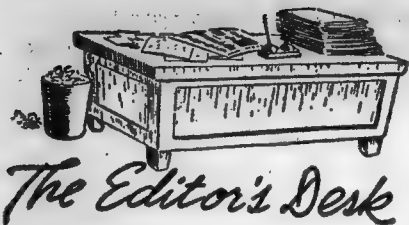
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**The Editor's Desk**

F. F. Pottorff, of Duncan, B.C., writes: "I left the state of Iowa in 1906, and homesteaded in the Stettler, Alberta district, near the post office of Leo. If my memory serves me right I subscribed to The Farm and Ranch Review in 1908 and do not remember ever missing a copy since. It is one publication I do not want to do without."

In Kerry Wood's article in this issue he asks that readers do not write him asking how to make a still. He doesn't know. Neither do I.

Last year the United States imported 34 million tons of iron ore, about half of which came from Canada. U.S. importation of that commodity in 1946 was only 3,100,000 tons.

The increase in farm production in Canada per worker between June, 1951, and June, 1956, was 30% according to Dr. E. C. Hope, economist with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Canadians never think of arguing over the price of an automobile, a television set or a washing machine, but when it comes to food they tramp the streets haggling over prices. — Irwin W. Studer, M.P. for Swift Current—Maple Creek.

"If there is righteousness in the heart There will be beauty in the character. If there is beauty in the character There will be harmony in the home. If there is harmony in the home There will be order in the nation. If there is order in the nation There will be peace in the world." —Ancient Chinese quotation.

A nation rises and develops in proportion to the fertility of its land. With the exhaustion of the land, culture and morals apparently disappear. —Baron von Leibig.

The highest price ever received for Canadian wheat was \$4.02 a bushel for a small lot sold by the Canadian Wheat Board in 1920. The lowest price was registered in December 16, 1932, when the street lists quoted 1 Northern at 19½c a bushel.

See where another dentist has said tooth paste contributes nothing to dental cleanliness. A good brushing with water does as much good.

I have no doubt that when the power of either capital or labor is extended in such a way as to attack the life of the community, those who seek their private interests at such cost are public enemies and should be dealt with as such. — Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

1956 appears to have been a good year for Russian agriculture. Increased acreage and production of grains and several other crops is reported, as well as increases in livestock production. The crop area in Soviet Russia increased by 22,000,000 acres in 1956 over 1955, reaching a total of 318,000,000 acres.

A young woman, who was driving a car after two lessons, with her father as a passenger, exclaimed: "Doesn't speeding over the beautiful country make you glad you're alive?" "Glad isn't the word," muttered her father. "I'm amazed."

#### ANOTHER CHAIN LETTER

Read Friend: This letter was started by a man like yourself in the hope that it might bring relief and happiness to tired businessmen.

Unlike most chain letters, this does not cost anything. Simply send a copy of this letter to five of your businessmen friends who are equally tired. Then bundle up your wife and send her to the man whose name is at the top of the list, and add your name to the bottom.

When your name comes to the top of the list you will receive 16,478 women and some of them will be dandies.

HAVE FAITH . . . DO NOT BREAK THE CHAIN.

One man broke the chain and got his old lady back.

Sincerely,  
A Tired Businessman.

P.S. — As of the date of writing, a friend of mine received 183 beautiful women. They buried him yesterday and everyone said he had a smile on his face for the first time in years.

The Alberta government issued permits to trap beavers to farmers and trappers in certain areas of central and northern Alberta where a beaver problem existed. Last year beaver pelts brought \$10 on the average.

#### THE VANISHING DOLLAR

The 1957 dollar is worth half of the 1939 dollar in purchasing power. That is what inflation is doing to your money. Can inflation be stopped? Financial authorities say that no nation, once launched on inflation, has ever been able to stop the trend.

"If we are fighting inflation we are certainly losing the battle," comments The Western Producer. It points out that the dollar lost 3% of its value last year.

If that rate of depression keeps up for 20 years longer our present dollar will be down 55c, and for 35 years to 36c.

If that is to happen what's the use of pensions, of life insurance, of buying bonds?

The outstanding issue in the federal election should be that of inflation.

A small soiled youngster accompanied by his even smaller brother stopped an elderly lady as she was passing their house.

"For a nickel I'll have my brother imitate a hen for you," said the boy.

"And how does he do that, my little man?" said the lady. "Cackle?"

"No, mam," said the little boy. "None of those cheap imitations for us . . . I'll have him eat a worm."



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## Aunt Sal Suggests

Each day the housewife boils and brews,

She stirs and stews and fries,  
And when the family gathers,  
There's fine food before their eyes.

I THINK you can guess without any great effort that this column is going to deal with good things to eat. It was a letter (naturally) that prompted me to give you the following recipes. A lady wrote in asking me for a group of recipes that all called for sour cream. It had been quite some time since I'd given you such a collection so I thought it was about time I did so again.

Now if you've left the farm where cream was plentiful, then you can use canned cream and sour it by the addition of 2 tablespoonsful of vinegar. And, another warning, cream varies in density so if yours is the very heavy kind thin it a little with either sour milk or even water or your cookies and what not will be too rich and likely reward you by falling apart. And now for these pet recipes:

AND PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN AND ASK for a repeat on these. I will have to refuse for my mail has been too crowded with repeats.

### Soft Sour Cream Cookies

1½ cups brown sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup sour cream, 3 eggs, 1 tsp. baking soda, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 cups all-purpose flour.

Note: — This dough may need a little more flour (mine did). This is a rolled cookie. Place a few nuts or raisins a-top, also sprinkle with white sugar. Bake in 400° F. oven.

### Sour Cream Spice Cookies

Sift these dry ingredients: 2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. baking soda, ½ tsp. nutmeg, ½ tsp. cinnamon.

In second bowl cream ½ cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg well beaten, ½ cup sour cream and ½ tsp. lemon extract.

Combine dry ingredients with wet. Mix well. Drop by spoonfuls on cookie sheet placing well apart. Bake for 15 to 20 minutes in 375° F. oven.

### Sour Cream Tarts

Line muffin tins with good, rich pastry then half fill them with uncooked raisins. Add 1 tblsp. of brown sugar to each. Add sour cream to fill each shell and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake in 375° F. oven. — (Mrs. L. H., of Beaverlodge, who sent this in says that these are so good eaten cold, but, do you know, I had to sample one of them while still hot they smelt and looked so good.

### Sour Cream Coconut Cookies

1 cup sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 2 eggs, 2 tps. baking powder, 1 tsp. baking soda, 1 tsp. salt, ½ cup coconut, 3 cups flour.

Beat eggs until light. Add sugar and coconut. Add sifted dry ingredients. Toss onto floured board and roll ¼ inch thick. Cut with cutter and add more coconut to tops. Bake in 375° F. oven.

### Sour Cream Cocoa Cake

3 eggs, 1½ cups sugar, 3 tps.

cocoa, ¼ tsp. salt, 1½ cups sour cream, 1 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. vanilla, 2 cups pastry flour.

Beat eggs well. Sift sugar, salt, cocoa and baking powder together. Add soda dissolved in a little hot water. Add sifted flour alternately with cream and flavoring. Mix well and bake in square pan in 375 oven for 45 minutes.

### Cucumbers in Sour Cream.

Some will like this dish and some will not, but for the adventuresome souls here it is:

Pare 3 cucumbers and slice thin. Melt 3 tps. butter, add cukes and 1 cup of sliced radishes. Cover and cook rapidly 10 minutes then uncover and cook until all juice has evaporated. Add ¼ cup of sour cream, ½ tsp. salt, and little pepper. Heat again after adding cream.

### Sour Cream Pie

Line 9-inch pie plate with pastry. Steep 2 cups in 2 cups of currants in 2 cups water for 5 minutes. Drain and dry, then add these remaining ingredients to the currants and these are: 2 cups sour cream, 1 tblsp. flour, 1/3 cup white sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 eggs, slightly beaten. Bake in raw crust in 375° F. oven for about 50 minutes.

### Sour Cream Mayonnaise.

To 5 tps. sour cream add 2 tps. of lemon juice, ¼ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. paprika and a few chopped chives are nice. This is just a small quantity of dressing, but I think it is better made as you need it.

### Peanut Butter Cake.

¼ cup shortening, ¼ cup peanut butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ tsp. vanilla, 2 cups sifted cake flour, 3 tps. baking powder, ½ tsp. soda, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 cup sour cream.

Cream shortening and peanut butter and work in sugar. Add well beaten eggs. Sift flour with baking powder, but dissolve soda in sour cream mixture. Bake 40 to 45 minutes in oven 350° F.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.  
Aunt Sal.

## Let's Ask Aunt Sal

In every housewife's days I know,  
Some problem will arise,  
And many problems face you,  
Right here before your eyes.

FROM now on I shall not be able to handle questions by private correspondence. The only exception I'll make to this rule is when answers or comments are made to your own particular problems. I shall send you these messages right away. And now I'll try to jam in as many questions as space allows.

Q.: Can you locate the pattern for a rainbow cushion that is worked in many different shades on penelope canvas? — (Mrs. G. R., Gainsborough, what province, please.)

A.: Has any reader such a pattern and can she supply?

Q.: We are moving to a new house this spring and want to remove the wallpaper. What is the easiest and best way? — (Mrs. G. L.)

A.: Add 3 tps. saltpetre to each small pail of hot water. Sop it on well and in a short time it will peel off.

Q.: A few days after gathering them the eggs turn yellow. We use propane gas, would this be the reason? — (Mrs. L. S., Bow Island, Alta.)

A.: Yes, I'm sure this is the reason. But I'm also sure that this does not

harm the contents of the eggs. Before using them wipe the shells with household bleach, then follow up with a cloth dipped in clear water.

Q.: I had encased the top of my wedding cake with plastic, but I discovered that the moths had got into it. Could you suggest some way to keep them out? — (Mrs. A. J. W., Mayenod, Sask.)

A.: If you only want the cake for a keepsake, not for eating, then if you insert a camphor bar or moth balls or crystals in with the cake you can keep them out. But after this the cake would not be edible.

Q.: Do you know of anywhere I could send for information about making pictures or flowers from fish scales? — (Mrs. A. M., Silver Ridge, Man.)

A.: This is a brand new handicraft to me. Can any reader give information about this?

Q.: We like turnips very much, but the last ones we got taste very bitter. How can I cook these? — (Mrs. M. D., Marcellin, Sask.)

A.: Add a little brown sugar to the water in which you boil them. Then, too, if you are serving mashed potatoes with them, mix a masherful of the potatoes in with the turnips so they won't taste so strong.

Q.: I have made several of those rose velvet cushions that you mentioned last spring and now I want to know how you should clean them when they are soiled. Dry cleaning them is not successful. — (Mrs. M. G., Main Centre, Sask.)

A.: A good home-made cleaner is equal parts of light cornmeal and coarse salt. Mix these two and rub it all over the cushion, or it is less messy to place the cushion top in a large paper bag and shake the mixture well all through it. You might also try some commercial solvent or spot remover.

Q.: The corn I canned last year has an unpleasant odor, not all the jars, but too many of them. I picked them in the morning and cut them off same day, added 1 tsp. salt to each 2 quarts, filled with water and processed at once. — (Mrs. S. H., Stirling, Alta.)

A.: You don't say what sort of water you added. You are supposed to bring corn to boil and then pack with water boiling hot, and you should add 1 tsp. salt to each quart, and I always add ½ tsp. of sugar and do not pack too tightly for this is a vegetable that should be packed lightly. If any reader has any comment to make about this problem we'd like to hear from you.

Q.: Could you recommend a home-made cleaner for cleaning a soiled davenport? — (Mrs. M. B.)

A.: Dissolve 1 cup of detergent in 1 cup of hot water. Whip this up into a heavy foam and apply with a small stiff brush with a circular movement. Follow up with a brush dipped in clear, cool water, then a last rub over with a clean lintless cloth dipped in clear water. If there is danger of color running then add two tps. of ammonia to the suds.

Q.: How do you make "long milk" or "thick milk" — a Norwegian dish. — (Repeat.)

A.: Several of you made this comment that the dish needed a starter, and also several of you reminded me that this starter could be purchased from the Rossel Dairy Institute, La Trappe, Quebec. I know that this firm will send you a free pamphlet if you are interested.

Q.: I was not very satisfied with the fruit cake I made last Christmas. It

stated that the 6-inch size required 4½ to 5 hours and 5½ hours for the 8-inch size. What is your opinion about the baking time? — (Mrs. F. W., Paradise Valley, Alta.)

A.: You say the cakes called for a 275° F. oven. I agree with the baking time, but possibly your oven is registering hotter than that. I generally place a large pan of salt directly under the cake pan and this keeps an even heat, and I also place a small can of water in the oven with the cakes and that makes a moist heat. Sometimes if I think in the last stages of the baking period that the cake is baking too well on top I place some brown paper over the cake.

Q.: I am trying to find a cake recipe that was named "BachO. Bachelor Ben's Prune Cake." Could you possibly supply the same? — (Mrs. N. G., Canoe, B.C.)

A.: I can give you a nice recipe for a prune cake, but I'm not sure whether it is Bachelor Ben's or not. You say in your letter that you originally found it in some Canadian farm paper. I'm quite sure you never found it in the Review . . . not the last 15 years anyway.

## Family Hints

VEGETABLES lose much of their valuable vitamins and minerals if left to soak too long or if they are cooked too long in too much water. Liquid in which they are cooked should be saved and added to gravies or soups.

When any rash appears on the skin, it is wise to consult a doctor, especially in the case of a child, since many of the contagious diseases start with a rash. Allergies often cause a skin eruption and these, too, require medical attention.

Ear trouble may be caused by violent blowing of the nose, coughing or sneezing, which may drive infection from the throat into the ear. Any sign of improvement of the hearing or discharge from the ears should have medical attention.

When it is noticed that a baby or child has cross-eyes, the condition should have immediate medical attention so that it may be remedied by correct treatment. This is not a condition that is successfully outgrown by children and the already poor sight may become worse unless properly treated.

Good ventilation will help to avert fatigue. During the night, the bedroom window should be open, so that there is a good circulation of air, which is helpful to health sleep.

Liver, beef, tongue, kidney and heart are rich in iron and for those who need more of this mineral in their diet these meats will help to supply the need.

To clean the teeth correctly, the brush should not be drawn backwards and forwards horizontally across the surface but brought from the gums out to the biting-edge of the teeth, to remove food particles, both back and front.

"Really, Mary," a woman said to the new hired girl, "you might at least see that the plates are clean."

"Well, ma'am," said the girl, "I confess to them finger prints, but the dried mustard was on when I came here."

"That woman works every hour it's possible to work. She's a cashier at a cinema in the evening and later works as a waitress in a night club."

"Doesn't she ever sleep?"  
"Oh, yes — in a shop window as an advertisement for spring mattresses."

## Patronage Dividend Payment

ALBERTA farmers benefitted to the extent of \$331,000 from cheques placed in the mail by the Alberta Wheat Pool. This distribution represents the cash portion of the patronage dividend on grain deliveries to Pool elevators in the 1955-56 season. The cheques are being distributed by Pool agents.

Another \$414,000 in reserves has been credited to the accounts of member patrons. This brings the total patronage dividend payment on last year's deliveries to \$745,000.

The decision to make this distribution was made at the organization's annual meeting held in Calgary last November.

On a per bushel basis the dividend is as follows: Wheat and flax, 4/5 cents cash and 1 cent in reserves; oats, barley and rye, 2/5 cents in cash and 1/2 cent in reserves.

The reserves credited to members as part of the dividend represent the ownership of the organization and will be redeemed in cash in the future. The present plan is to buy back the reserves held by members when they cease to farm, from the estates of deceased members, and from members in the older age groups. But this policy is set from year to year by the delegates at their annual meeting and is subject to change.

This distribution brings total patronage dividends of the Alberta Wheat Pool since its inception to \$19,875,000, of which \$7,610,000 has been paid in cash and \$12,265,000 in reserves.

## Manitoba Population Figures

THE population of the province of Manitoba, according to the 1956 federal census, was 850,004. That of Winnipeg was 256,583 for the city proper, but 409,687 for the Winnipeg metropolitan area.

The population of Brandon was 24,579; Portage la Prairie, 10,374; St. Boniface, 28,683.

The population of the towns:

Beausejour	1,498
Birtle	806
Boissevain	1,100
Carberry	1,066
Carman	1,849
Dauphin	6,153
Deloraine	893
Emerson	881
Flin Flon	10,155
Gimli	1,647
Gladstone	871
Grandview	948
Hartney	584
Killarney	1,410
Melita	885
Minnedosa	2,281
Morden	2,232
Morris	1,260
Neepawa	3,067
Oak Lake	457
Rapid City	434
Rivers	1,370
Russell	1,227
Selkirk	7,361
Souris	1,745
Steinbach	2,676
Stonewall	1,083
Swan River	2,637
The Pas	3,929
Transcona	8,269
Tuxedo	1,158
Virden	3,205
Winkler	1,595
Winnipeg Beach	796
	77,528

Thousands of bushels of grain that are hauled over roads, are blown out of the truck boxes every year. A tarpaulin can prevent this and in a short time pays for itself. Properly fastened down, it will save the grain and prevent spread of weed seeds as well.

## Chemical Weed Control

FROM the standpoint of chemical control of weeds, the best kills can be made when the weeds are young, says J. J. Sexsmith, of the Lethbridge Experimental Station. Furthermore, as the early weed growth has a very adverse effect on crop growth it is best to eliminate the weed competition as soon as the crop can be treated safely. He suggests the following as a guide to when treatment can be safely carried out, with rates being given on a free acid equivalent basis.

Wheat and barley—after the 4-leaf stage but before shot-blade (2,4-D ester, 3 to 6 ounces; 2,4-D amine, 4 to 8 ounces).

Oats — after the 5-leaf stage but before shot-blade (2,4-D or MCP amine, 4 to 8 ounces).

Flax — after plants are 1½ to 2 inches tall, but before buds appear (2,4-D or MCP amine, 3 to 6 ounces; for Russian thistle, use 2,4-D ester at 4 to 6 ounces).

Fall rye and winter wheat — as early as possible in the spring, provided plants have stood out (2,4-D as for wheat and barley).

In the above listing, choice of chemical and rate must be determined by the weed species present. Amine or the lower rates of ester may be used for seeding weeds or for older susceptible weeds such as stinkweed, lamb's quarters, and tumbling mustard. The higher rates of ester are recommended for use when more resistant weeds, such as Russian thistle, flaxweed, and ret root pigweed are present.

## Koga Wheat Not So Good

KOGA wheat was tried out on eight government and university experimental stations in Canada last year. The results were unfavorable and the Dominion department of agriculture states that "any commercial production of Koga in Canada would be decidedly detrimental to the quality of our spring wheat crop."

Along with the Koga test plots were Marquis, Thatcher, Lee and Selkirk varieties. Koga was 2 days later in maturing than Marquis and 6 to 7 days later than Thatcher and Selkirk. Koga is susceptible to leaf and stem rust.

Koga is a new spring wheat developed by a plant breeder in Germany. It was introduced into Great Britain by a seed firm, and glowing reports as to its productivity and quality emerged therefrom. But in field tests last year in Canada it ranked much below Canadian varieties in all important quality factors.

## INSURANCE FOR POOL MEMBERS

Effective May 1, all patrons of Manitoba Pool Elevators who have delivered 1,500 or more bushels of grain during the past three years and who are actively farming were automatically covered by an accident insurance plan and were eligible to receive benefits.

Provisions of the plan, which is paid entirely by Manitoba Pool Elevators, include \$1,000 in the event of accidental death, up to \$1,000 in the event of accidental dismemberment or loss of sight; and medical expenses up to \$500 with a deductible of \$50. — Manitoba Co-operative.

A new herbicide, Simazin, has now been approved for general weed control on non-crop land. Synthesized in the laboratories of J. R. Geigy, Basle, Switzerland, this promising weed-killer is being introduced into Canada by Chipman Chemicals Limited.

# Alberta Wheat Pool Scholarships and Bursaries

Each year the Alberta Wheat Pool makes a number of scholarships and bursaries available to Alberta's farm boys and girls. Those who plan on attending either university or an agricultural school this coming autumn should investigate these awards. They include:

## University Bursaries

Two bursaries worth \$500 a year, for up to five years, are provided annually to Alberta farm boys or girls. They are awarded on the basis of scholastic standing and financial need.

## Garden Club Scholarships

Three scholarships worth \$200 are awarded each year to Alberta 4-H garden Club members who register in the Home Economics Course at the University of Alberta.

## Henry Wise Wood Memorial Bursaries

Six of these, worth \$135, are awarded each year to assist Alberta 4-H club members, or former members, to attend a school of agriculture.

For further information on these scholarships and bursaries, send for the leaflet, "Light for Alberta's Future," by mailing the coupon below.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

Alberta Wheat Pool,  
Lougheed Building,  
Calgary, Alberta.

Gentlemen:

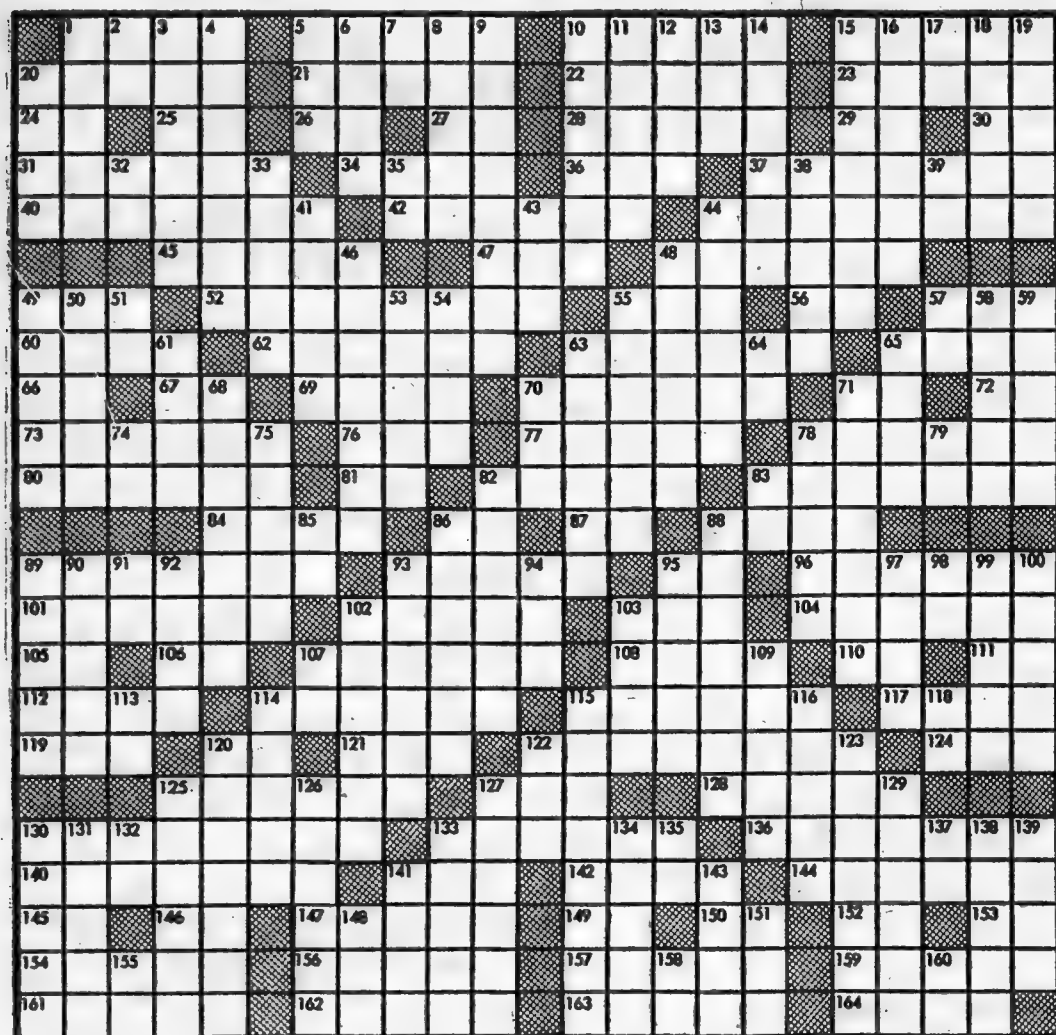
Please send me the leaflet "Light for Alberta's Future," outlining scholarships and bursaries provided by the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Name .....

Address .....



# Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Pouches  
5 Medicinal cigarette  
10 Aids  
15 A cudgel  
20 Gem weight  
21 Dropsy  
22 Oldest of the Dravidian languages  
23 Gem  
24 Part of Bible (abbr.)  
25 Pronoun  
26 Babylonian deity  
27 Bales (abbr.)  
28 Banteng  
29 Plural ending  
30 On account (abbr.)  
31 Harvested  
34 Twosome  
36 Trouble  
37 Structural makeup of an organism  
40 Clings to  
42 — of Capricorn  
44 Reduces to a mean  
45 Carouse  
47 Kind of weapon  
48 Skillful  
49 Enthusiasm  
52 Stockholder's share of profit  
55 Split pulse  
56 Fundamental mass of life's tendencies  
57 Rabid  
60 Russian sea  
62 Envoy  
63 Come back  
65 Aria
- 66 Musical syllable  
67 Bone  
69 Dwarf  
70 Ebb  
71 Artificial language  
72 Belonging to  
73 Landed property  
76 Narrow inlet  
77 Cognizant of  
78 Dwell  
80 Sewed together  
81 99 (Rom. num.)  
82 Reaches across  
83 Device for browning bread  
84 Girl's name  
86 French article  
87 Right tackle (abbr.)  
88 Perforated ornament  
89 Gentleness  
93 Meals  
95 Spanish for yes  
96 Optical illusion  
101 Patterns  
102 Wind instrument  
103 In music: high  
104 Occupied a chair  
105 Correlative of either  
106 A direction  
107 Shelflike projections  
108 Makes lace edging  
110 The gods  
111 Fifty-one  
112 Minus  
114 Chillier  
115 Articles of faith
- 117 Irish Chamber of Deputies  
119 Guido's high note  
120 Prefix: down  
121 Spread for drying  
122 Bakery items  
124 Fish  
125 Tracked  
127 Total  
128 Rain and snow  
130 Dead  
133 Drank slowly  
136 Negotiated  
140 One who retaliates  
141 Wire measure  
142 God of love  
144 Low wall in old Roman circus arena  
145 Sun god  
146 Symbol for silver  
147 Turkish decree  
149 Royal observatory  
150 While  
152 Prefix: not  
153 Brother of Odin  
154 To derive from facts  
156 Drawing room  
157 Proclamation  
159 Celebrated  
161 Withered  
162 Catkin  
163 Writing tables  
164 Short for football field
- DOWN**
- 1 Gratiified to the full  
2 Land measure  
3 One who lodges in a tent  
4 Guided  
5 Letter of alphabet  
6 Wild sheep of N. Africa (var.)  
7 Exist  
8 Glowing coal  
9 Where Gen. MacAuliffe said "Nuts"  
10 Reach  
11 Fundamental  
12 Man's name  
13 Metal  
14 A tangle  
15 Shot into a long stem  
16 A West Indian clingfish  
17 Cooled lava  
18 Ethian — novel by Edith Wharton  
19 Censures harshly  
20 Persian gazelle  
32 Exclamation of triumph  
33 Satan  
35 Note in Guido's scale  
38 American composer  
39 King of Bashan  
41 Cut in two  
43 A forefoot (colloq.)  
44 Refer  
46 Department NW coast of Italy  
48 Provides supply of food  
49 Loses color  
50 Rub out  
51 New Zealand native fort  
53 Of a European country  
54 Feminine name  
55 To pour  
57 Greek letter  
58 Positive pole  
59 To put off  
61 Earthy material  
63 Recompense  
64 Syllable of scale  
65 Throw  
68 Unproductive  
70 Knock  
71 Prepared  
74 Symbol for tantalum  
75 Prepares for print  
78 Wanders  
79 Pronoun  
82 Boat which hunts certain furbearers  
83 Symbol for tellurium  
85 — Cobb  
86 Entered in the ship's record  
88 Spirituous liquor used as tonic  
89 Soap plant  
90 Mushroom  
91 Man's nickname  
92 Headland  
93 Began to grow  
94 Thing in law  
95 Incline  
97 Predatory incursion  
98 Boy  
99 Frozen  
100 Roman urban official  
102 Struck  
103 The sweet-sop  
107 Behold!  
109 Long-legged bird  
113 Continent (abbr.)  
114 Desist  
115 Meddled  
116 Fortune tellers  
118 Sloth  
120 Hauled  
122 Young dog  
123 Percolating  
125 Bridge term  
126 Cherry-colored  
127 Quiet  
129 Maker of clothes  
130 Challenges  
131 Get away from  
132 Symbol for cerium  
133 An ancient seaport of Phoenecia  
134 Eat away  
135 Perform  
137 Weight (abbr.)  
138 Having overhanging roof edges  
139 Accomplishment  
141 Man  
143 Paper container  
148 Male sheep  
151 Thoroughfares (abbr.)  
155 City in Chaldea  
158 Exists  
160 Kind of palm

**Solution On Page 38**

## HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

Backward children, often spoken of as "retarded", may be helped in many cases to become useful citizens through special education and training and enabled to earn their own living.

If the adult members of the family allow their arguments and quarrels to take place in his presence, it may cause a child to acquire a feeling of insecurity that may last through adulthood.

If a child does not develop abilities normal for his age, such as walking, talking or reacting to attempts to amuse him, it is wise to seek advice from the doctor or well-baby clinic.

Common colds may be suffered in the warmer weather just as in winter, if care is not taken. Wet shoes and damp clothing should always be changed as soon as possible after being caught in the rain.

Every year, many children contract whooping cough, a dangerous disease which may cause death or some disability of lungs, ears or brain. Immunization protects a child from this disease. It is available, free of charge, if required in most parts of Canada.

Breakfast is often the most neglected meal of the day, although it is really the most important, since it breaks the long fast from the previous day. This first meal should consist of citrus fruit juice, hot whole grain cereal, egg or bacon, with toast and hot beverage.

Most foods should be kept very cool in warmer weather. Unless they are to be served immediately, such foods as moist sandwiches, soup stocks, gravy, cooked poultry with dressing, mayonnaise and creamy pie-fillings should be kept in the refrigerator or other cool place until required.

Plenty of sunshine and milk and a daily dose of Vitamin D given to all children from birth all through the growing years, will help to develop strong bones and teeth and prevent rickets.

A baby's crib or playpen should be checked to ensure that the youngster could have his head caught between the bars. The sides of a crib should always be locked in place before the child is left alone in a room.

A chest X-ray examination can discover tuberculosis in its early and most curable stage. The examination is available free of charge in most parts of Canada and advantage should be taken of any opportunity to have this test.

To produce good red blood the body must have a variety of foods, especially those rich in iron. Whole grain cereals and bread, liver, kidney, heart, tongue and beef are good sources of the mineral. Dried apricots, raisins and prunes are also iron-rich.

All children do not conform to popular age-height-weight charts. Parents should not worry about this, since a child will grow according to his inherited characteristics. So long as he makes steady progress in growth and is healthy there should be no cause for worry.

Where well water is to be used in an infant's formula, the water should be tested not more than a month before being used in the child's food. If there is an excess of nitrates, it may cause the baby to turn a blue color, although it will not hurt older children or adults.

**"GIVE US THIS DAY"**

By ELISE L. MOE, Regina.

THERE are some memories of the thirties that are unforgettable. I, for my part, can forget the howling winds, the blinding dust storms, the labor that profited naught. But I shall never forget the courageous smiles that often covered a broken spirit, or the kindness of people towards those in need.

We were farming during the thirties, so I know what people really went through. We were farm-loving folk. I liked the feel of the earth for to me it was a living thing, a lifeline to humanity. Maybe it was inherited because my folks were of United Empire Loyalist stock, who had settled in Ontario and moved to Manitoba in 1882 to take up more land. They were successful farmers because it was their calling.

In the thirties, all nature seemed to have a discordant sound. The crops were empty hulls. The cattle dropped dead in their tracks, and the horses were dying with encephalitis. The hens did better than anything else because there were plenty of grasshoppers. Prices were at the lowest ebb. Eggs were nine cents a dozen. Wheat was thirty cents a bushel, and it was a sorry picture.

**Hungry Hawks**

One incident that stands out in my mind is how hungry the birds of prey were. The hawks and owls hung around incessantly trying to seize my baby chickens and turkeys. One morning I saw a hawk hovering about the small turkeys and their Barred Rock hen mother. I ran out, waving my apron and shouting at him. I began to gather the turkeys up in my apron and, believe it or not, the hawk swooped right down beside me and took a couple of them. He was so close to me that I could see his eyes. They were fierce and very hungry looking.

That morning I almost gave up. I covered my eyes with my apron as I was afraid the hawk would take them too, and I cried out loud.

That fall my husband and I decided to visit my parents in Manitoba. They had retired to Souris. Hardly a day passed without someone coming to the door to ask for bread. My mother never refused anyone food. She always said, that she hoped someone would help her own lads if they needed it.

**The Cry for Bread**

One evening we were just sitting down to supper when we saw two men standing at the door. Dad went to the door, and we heard the familiar: "Could you spare us a bite, please, sir?" Dad opened the door and said in his hospitable way, "Come in." In those days no one seemed frightened of strangers. There were quite a number of us at the table, but mother got up and made room for two more. We had a plain supper — potatoes, home-made bread, a salad from the garden, meat, some wild fruit and lots of milk. Dad kept his own cow and hens.

One of the men was older than the other. He had fine features and his hair was touched with grey. He sat without eating for a minute and then he said: "Would you mind if I offered a word of thanks?" I can't remember his exact words, they were something like this: "Thank you God for this food. Thank you for these good people. Bless them. Bless them. Bless this food to our use and us to Thy service."

The strange part of it was that we all started to cry. We felt God's

presence. Somehow He had reached out and touched us. The tears were like a refreshing rain, and we felt better.

Our unknown guests ate well and thanking us again, left. I thought of the Miraculous Pitcher and of the story of the loaves and fishes. We have had better times since then, but I still consider the thirties the most eventful time in our lives.

**TURKEY PASTURES**

A permanent grass pasture makes the most ideal range for rearing turkeys, according to R. M. Blakely, of the Swift Current Experimental Farm. Although alfalfa provides an excellent pasture it frequently kills out if ranged over through late fall, but the use of the new creeping rooted Rambler alfalfa should result in greater survival. A satisfactory turkey range is one composed of a grass mixture including brome, crested wheatgrass and Kentucky Blue Grass. One acre of pasture for each 100 turkeys will provide sufficient green feed, prevent excessive grass kill and satisfy sanitary requirements.

In range rearing, feeding and watering equipment should be moved regularly and shelters and range roosts moved occasionally to reduce grass kill and improve sanitary conditions. Five-foot poultry wire is sufficient to confine birds under most conditions, although wing notching at 2 to 4 weeks of age will aid in controlling the few that are inclined to fly over the fence.

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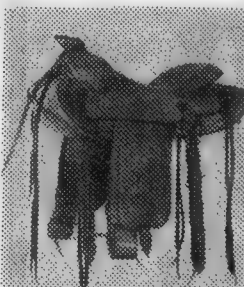
**CHEMICAL FOR SPUDS**

Canadian farmers are to be armed with a new weapon from the chemical armory. The Department of Health and Welfare has approved the use of maleic hydrazide on potatoes and edible onions. When sprayed according to manufacturer's instructions, about two weeks before harvesting, the chemical increases the storage life of the crop from two to six months. This will enable the farmer to market over a longer period of time and avoid low prices during the usual harvest glut. Maleic hydrazide can be applied to potatoes for less than ten cents a bushel, and onions for less than five cents per hundredweight, with no after effects. The chemical preserves the flavor, appearance and market acceptability of the product.

Visiting lady to small boy: "If your mother gave you a large apple and a small apple and told you to give one to your brother, which one would you give him?"

Small boy: "Do you mean my big brother, or my small brother?"

"No, I'm not interested in a vacuum cleaner. Try the lady next door — I'm really fed up trying to make her's work."

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News.

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Who Am I?

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Mary Lou Calling.

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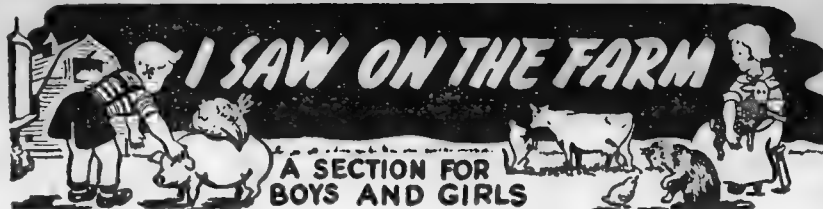
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Once we had a sheep. When we got it we put it with the cows. It wouldn't swim the river. Daddy pushed it in. After that it swam the river with the cows. When the sheep came up on the bank it had to drip off. I am 8 years old. I am in grade 3. — Florence Peterson, Iron River, Alta.

We have cows, horses, sheep and goats on our ranch. When one of the calves was born it was very sickly. In hopes of making it better we got it to suck a goat. The goat did not seem to mind and the calf appeared to get better. When the goat had a kid, the calf still sucked her although it was getting quite big by this time the goat still did not seem to mind her. Even after the calf had a calf she still sucked the goat. We thought it was rather comical to see the kid and the cow sucking the goat and the calf sucking the cow. — Leona Leffer-son, Gundy, B.C.

Not too long ago, I cast to the out- doors some tidbits from the kitchen; Pattie, my dog (named, by the way, in honor of Pattie Page, the singing rage, who rose to stardom after popu- larizing the catchy tune Doggie in the Window) and the monarch of the poultry flock, the rooster, both darted simultaneously for the victuals. There- upon, to my consternation, a full-scale "blitzkrieg" was on—in short, a dog and rooster fight. However, the fly- ing pecks were no match for snapping canine incisors, so, yielding to dictates of affection, I lunged forward and saved my feathered friend from what would have surely been a coroner's verdict (at an inquest): "Death due to strangulation." — Steeve Jopko, Box 23, Woodnorth, Man.

One day last summer my brother and I were building a new fence for our spring calves. I was digging the holes for the posts, while my brother was putting the posts in the holes. My brother got tired, so I told him to go in the shade. Then I had to put the posts in myself. Just as I was about to put the post in the hole, I saw something move in the hole. I looked closer and saw that it was a baby rabbit. I reached in and pulled him out. I hollered to my brother to come to see what I had. We decided to take him home and make a pen for him. After a couple of days he didn't eat or drink, so I let him go. We saw him about a week after and he looked pretty good. — Billy Moser, Box 83, Tawatinaw, Alberta.



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REPORTER

Box 1497

Billings, Montana

One day Dad went out to start the truck which he hadn't used for some time. He thought that this time he would check the oil. When he opened the hood of the truck, there jumped out a mouse. He noticed after that there was a nest built right on top of the engine. I guess the mouse wanted to keep her family warm during the winter. — Irene Nowosad, Carrot River, Sask.

On night as I was going to milk the cows, I saw two eyes in the dark. I thought it was a dog so I kept on go- ing. When I came closer it looked like a wolf, so I ran to the house as fast as my feet could possibly carry me. When I got to the house I told Dad and he got the gun and went outside. One shot and it gave one howl and fell to the ground. When we went and looked it was our neigh- bor's dog. The next day we went to pay the neighbor for the dog. They said it was good my Dad shot it be- cause they were going to kill it any- way. — Larry Schwitz, Breynat, Alta.

Warmer days are here now and we turn our chickens out during the warm part of the day. One day, while we had our chickens turned out, a hawk flew down and tried to catch one. It was my pet hen. I think the hawk would have had the chicken if our dog hadn't come around the corner just then. Mom called to my brother to get the gun. He got the gun and went outside and shot the hawk. He said it was hard to see be- cause it was the same color as the trees. After my brother shot it, Mom took two pictures of him with the hawk. Then he nailed it up on the woodshed. Our dog, named Willie, thought it would take some more chickens but I don't think it did. I am eight years old and in grade three. — June Wiesner, Yeoford, Alberta.

My brother, Benny, was one year old, when he made me laugh. He wanted to pull his right ear off. He tried to get a hold of it and pulled very hard and looked so cute. If it wasn't in his hand he looked around and if he couldn't see his ear then he tried again with all his might. This he did for several times looking if it was in his hands. I couldn't help myself from laughing. When he saw it was of no use he started to laugh with me. — Joe G. Wurz, Box 96, Lethbridge, Alta.

A year ago we got a little dog and named him Puppy. He was a very cute and smart little dog. We all en- joyed playing with him. We taught him many kind of tricks. He liked warm, fresh milk. He followed Mom to the barn when she went to milk the cows because he wanted some fresh milk. He waited by the door till Mom gave him some. One time the cow got cranky and started to kick, then she broke the rope and was going out of the barn and some how she stepped on poor Puppy and killed him. We put him in a box and buried him. We also put his name above his grave on the cross we made and planted flowers. Every time when I look where he is buried I seem like crying why we can't play and learn him any more tricks. I have five brothers. I am nine years old, and I am in grade three. — Rose Marie Kurek, La Corey, Alberta.



E.D. BOYD  
Promotion Director

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7:45	—	8:00
8:30	—	8:35
9:00	—	9:05
10:00	—	10:05
11:00	—	11:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS . . .

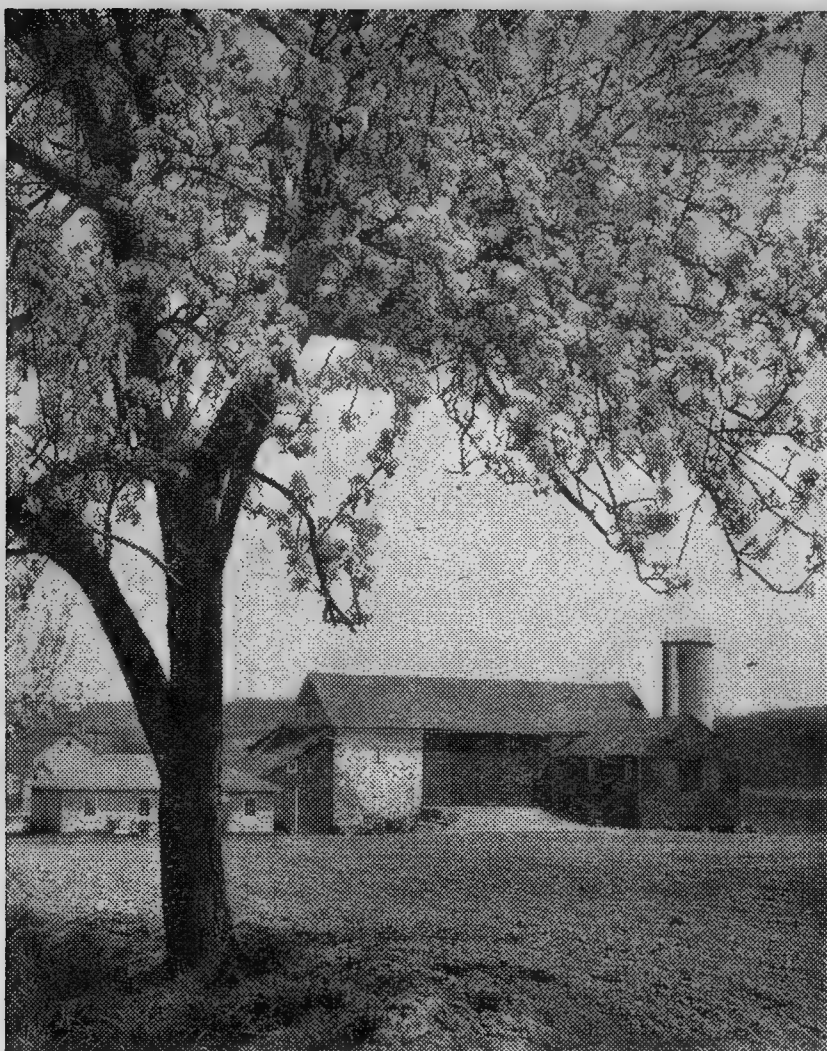
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5:45	—	6:10
10:30	—	11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

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### Farm Youth Camps

THE Department of Extension of the University of Saskatchewan will conduct farm boys' and girls' camps at Class A and B fairs in that province. Teams of boys and girls should be sponsored by community organizations such as 4-H clubs, Homemakers' Clubs, School Districts, Wheat Pool committees, municipalities, etc.

Free accommodation and meals will be provided but students should bring their own blankets, pillows, towels and soap. Each team will consist of four farm youths and should be accompanied by an adult supervisor. University representatives will direct the camp programs.

Applications should be made to the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, or to Agricultural representatives.

### Home Freezers

By G. STRACHAN,  
Food Technologist

THERE have been many complaints that home frozen vegetables have inferior quality. This can be attributed generally to poor selection of the raw products, improper scalding, inadequate packaging or slow freezing. Only fresh, high quality produce should be used. All vegetables, excepting rhubarb, require a short scald but over-scalding must be avoided. Packages used for vegetables should be air-tight when sealed as air leakage causes rapid drying, and loss of flavor and color. Slow freezing is difficult to overcome as most home freezers are not equipped with rapid freezing sections. However, most of the heat can be removed by immersing the scalded product in ice water before packaging. Then the packaged material is spread in the coldest part of the unit.

Problems are also encountered when freezing meats and poultry. Drying of meats or "freezer burn" of fowl is easily prevented by the use of air-tight packaging materials, such as

polyethylene bags or wrappings. Slow freezing is also encountered in these products, and is overcome by reducing the volume of material to be frozen at one time and placing it in direct contact with the cooling surfaces.

There are also complaints that apricots, peaches and sliced apples turn brown on freezing. This is readily remedied by the addition of a small amount of Vitamin "C" to the packaging syrup. Cherries cannot be frozen successfully. — Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

The bright young student looked long and thoughtfully at a question on his examination paper, which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of Canada in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote: "1492 — none."



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# MEMBERS' FORUM

FROM time to time we have received some very nice letters from our older members who have received full payment for the total amount of their participation credits in our organization. These letters of thanks come from the beneficiaries in some cases and from the members themselves in others. Our organization, on final payments, has what can be and is considered a very good record. First of all, the organization started without any share capital; during its years of operation it has accumulated over \$3,000,000.00 in surpluses, after paying market prices for all the goods it handles from its members. Out of that approximately \$2,000,000.00 has been already paid back to its members by way of redemption of final payments. The remaining \$1,000,000.00 odd remains in the organization to own and to operate the businesses of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool. This \$1,000,000.00 odd represents the participation credits issued from approximately January 1st, 1947. Actually, all participation credits up to and including 1946 have already been called for redemption in cash. And since 1946 a further \$110,000.00 has been allocated and cost of it paid out already to estates of members and/or other members who have reached the age of 70 years and have retired from active farming.

It is not too easy a job to operate a company that does \$10,000,000.00 worth of business with just \$1,000,000.00 of credits on which to provide the land, plants and equipment and the working capital necessary. Therefore, in that respect, your organization also has established quite a good record.

Whilst the method of redeeming our members' final payments has been changed the last two years to the plan we are now using, your Board of Directors are satisfied that when we all become fairly acquainted with it, it will be generally well accepted by our members.

Immediately below is a reprint of a note that we got regarding membership equity of Edgar Smith, deceased and then two copies from the other category, namely, had reached the age of 70 years and had retired from active farming:

Edmonton, Alberta.

"Thank you so very much for the cheque. What a thrill it was to receive it. — Sincerely, S. T. Smith."

Eckville, Alberta.

"This is a belated thank you for your cheque in the sum of \$165.52. To say this was a surprise is putting it entirely too mildly. I did not intend to request payment, but my son Neil finally persuaded me to make application, the result your cheque. Thank you very much. — J. M. McDonald."

Lousana, Alberta.

"May I express my appreciation for the prompt manner in returning to me my equity in the Central Alberta Dairy Pool. I have always been well pleased with my association with your organization and the return of my equity at my present age of 77 is very much appreciated. — F. Godfrey."

Your general office has received many others besides the above, for last year approximately 350 of our members under this plan of handling final payments were paid out in full. It is expected that at least 365 this year will request and receive in full their participation credits.

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## Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"

## Demand For Dairy Products Increasing

THE dairy business has been having its difficulties during the past few years, but the outlook is brighter now.

Production of milk in Canada is not increasing as in past years, but consumption is on the steady rise.

Sales of fluid milk in 1956 totalled 5,589,000,000 lbs., an increase of 259,000,000 lbs. over 1955. But production was up only 5,000,000 lbs.

The same is true of butter. The 1956 production of that products was 303,248,000 lbs., a decrease of 14,623,000 lbs. under the 1955 figures. Butter disappearance in 1956 was 311,954,000 lbs., or 9,914,000 lbs. over the 1955 figures.

There are more people in Canada, employment is generally high and workers are earning good wages for the most part.

When people have the cash they will buy good butter in preference to the synthetic product.

Makers of the synthetic butter can spend millions of dollars on advertising their butter substitute, but sensible people prefer the genuine product.

Storage stocks of butter, which reached a high of 65,008,000 lbs. on April 1, 1956, were down to 43,978,000 lbs. on April 1, 1957, a reduction of 21,030,000 lbs. in one year.

### Cut Hay Early

IT has been proven by tests at experimental farms that early cut hay contains 50 per cent more protein, 300 per cent more carotene, and 6 per cent less fibre than late cut hay.

The best time to cut alfalfa is when the field is one-tenth to one-quarter in bloom. Red Clover and Alsike Clover should be cut when in full bloom, and Sweet Clover when it is in the bud stage.

Brome grass and crested wheat grass are best when cut after they have headed out, before the first flowers appear, while timothy is best when allowed to just come into bloom.

Harvesting the crop as quickly as possible when ready prevents loss of nutrients through exposure to dew, rain and sun. It is not desirable to leave the cut hay in the swath for more than a few hours in good drying weather before it is windrowed. Stacking or baling as soon as the hay is dry enough for safe storage is very important.

In chick starter ration, almost the entire cereal grain portion can consist of wheat, but tests at Brandon Experimental Farm indicate that the use of oats and barley is more limited. The studies show an oats and barley mixture should make up no more than 50% of the final mix.

The hardiness and resistance to disease of brome grass and its productivity and wide adaptability make it one of the most valuable grasses for inclusion in hay and pasture crops for most parts of central Alberta. That is what the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe reports. Last year at Lacombe brome grass showed marked superiority over most other grasses. Winter killing was severe on many forage crops in 1956.

### Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool will be held on June 18 in the auditorium of Gaetz United church, Red Deer. The business sessions will commence at 9:30 a.m.

Martin J. Marshall, United Kingdom trade commissioner, Edmonton, will be special guest speaker.

Production of evaporated milk in 1956 was 305,058,000 lbs., an increase of about 10,000,000 over the previous year. Disappearance was 299,383,000 lbs., up 11,393,000 lbs. over 1955.

Cheese did not do so well, production being 84,923,000 lbs. in 1956, an increase of 5,650,000 lbs. over 1955. Disappearance was 71,317,000 lbs. a decrease of 4,075,000 lbs. under the 1955 figures.

Production of ice cream totalled 33,217,000 gallons last year, up 545,000 gallons from the previous year.

Since 1953 milk production in Canada has increased by 855,000,000 lbs. Last year witnessed a slowing down in production and there is little likelihood of any increase in 1957. Dairy people have been caught in a price squeeze and are having a difficult time in competing with the cities for labor.

The nation will require an increasing supply of milk as population rises and the dairy industry has a responsibility in providing a sufficient volume to meet the demand.

Milk production in the past four years was as follows:

1953	16,448,000,000 lbs.
1954	16,902,000,000 lbs.
1955	17,298,000,000 lbs.
1956	17,303,000,000 lbs.

Milk, the most nearly perfect food, is an important part of the diet of young and old. Whether used as a drink or an ingredient of a dish, it is still a valuable addition to everyone's daily diet.

Children require a daily pint of milk at least, up to the age of twelve. The teenager should have one and a half pints daily. It is best to give the milk towards the end of a meal or, if with a between-meal snack, at least an hour before the next meal.

Chestnut Mae 2nd, owned by Norman A. Morrow, Agassiz, B.C., has been awarded a gold and Seal Certificate for lifetime production by the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association for her recorded lifetime production to date of 86,651 lbs. of milk and 578 fat, with six of these records being made in 305 days, and all on twice-a-day milking.

To meet fixed costs and provide a reasonable standard of living, 30 milk cows are required to form an economic farm unit. Dr. J. C. Berry, professor of animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia, told a meeting at Salmon Arm recently. He further cautioned, however, that the 30 head must be the right kind of cows, as selection and breeding are highly important.

With a retail price of honey at approximately 25 cents per pound, beekeeping is, under good management, a profitable sideline or full-time occupation. Another source of revenue from beekeeping is beeswax which presently sells for 50 to 60 cents a pound. For people who have considerable spare time, the extraction of royal jelly can also be highly rewarding. Persons interested in starting into beekeeping may obtain free information on this fascinating subject from their provincial apiarist.

A small girl visiting her grandmother came running to her holding a dry pressed leaf, obviously a relic of a day long past.

"Look what I found in the Bible, grandma," she said excitedly. "Do you think it belonged to Eve?"



# LIVE STOCK

## The Canadian Cattle Situation

**H**ISTORICALLY Canada is a cattle exporting nation. But there has been a change during the past two years, and in that period imports of cattle and beef (in the equivalent of cattle) totalled 183,056 head. This nation was also an exporter of cattle and beef, but the net imports for the past two years has ranged around 12,000 head a year.

This condition resulted from the increasing Canadian population, the heavy beef consumption (75½ lbs. per capita last year), and the good prices prevailing here. Canadian exports went to the United States and imports were also from that country.

There has been a steady increase in cattle slaughter in Canada over the past six years. The figures are as follows:

	Total	Av. weekly
1951 .....	1,149,789	22,111
1952 .....	1,237,630	23,800
1953 .....	1,469,406	28,258
1954 .....	1,635,008	31,442
1955 .....	1,702,108	32,733
1956 .....	1,874,363	36,038

In 1957 the inspected kill for the first 3½ months averaged weekly 34,645, an increase of 1,693 a week, up 10.1% from 1956.

In 1950, Canada exported 530,000 beef cattle, about 362,000 alive and 168,000 as beef. That was 28% of the total output.

In 1955 exports were the equivalent of 84,000 cattle and imports 90,046 head. In 1956 exports totalled 79,914 head and imports 87,010.

During the five years from 1951 to 1956 inclusive the per capita beef consumption in Canada has increased from 48.9 lbs. per annum to 75½ lbs., an increase of 55%. In the same period the population of Canada increased by 12%, but total beef consumption went up 75%.

During 1955 the average price of good steers at Toronto was \$19.60 per cwt., and \$20.55 at Chicago. For the last two months of that year the price at Toronto was higher than at Chicago, so imports went to Ontario.

In 1956 the average price at Toronto was \$18.80, and at Chicago, \$19.50. The price at Toronto was higher for six different months of the year — Jan., Feb., March, May, June and December.

Cattle on feed in Canada in 1956 totalled 469,926 (228,108 in the west and 241,818 in the east). In 1955 the total was 375,196 (180,236 in the west and 194,960 in the east).

While there has been a larger number of cattle on feed the quality of marketed stock has not increased (red and blue brands). This may be due to the higher prices prevailing in the summer months of 1956 which may have induced cattle producers to gear their operations to market a larger percentage this coming summer and autumn. If this proves to be the case marketing may be accelerated during the coming autumn, which may hold down prices.

The cattle population of Canada last December was placed at 9,843,000 head by the Dominion bureau of statistics. That was an increase of only 1.8% over the estimate for December, 1955. Steers showed the largest gain, 78,600 head, over 9%.

Most of this information was extracted from a survey made by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

## Farm Machinery For Rent

By P. W. LUCE

**I**N some parts of British Columbia good land may be bought for a few dollars an acre, but that doesn't mean that it's ready for production. It has to be cleared, and that's an expensive business. It may take as much as \$1,000 an acre and a lifetime of labor.

That's why so much land has remained idle. The average farmer can't afford to do more than a tiny bit of clearing. He leaves it to his sons and grandsons to get rid of the big stumps.

Vernon Stanley-Jones came out to Vancouver Island in 1948 with his wife and young family. He intended to farm on a big scale, but was appalled at the cost. He had money, and when looking around he was amazed at the lack of clearing machinery on small holdings. He learned that the farmers could not afford to buy the sorely needed tractors, bulldozers and scrapers.

Without mechanization, farming was mostly work, not profit. Mr. Stanley-Jones figured he could do something to improve that. He abandoned the idea of farming, and set out to buy the machinery and rent it to the men in need of it. He has since built up an important business in Cowichan, near Duncan, where he has several thousand dollars' worth of agricultural machinery for rent at reasonable prices.

He calls his establishment a "Farmateria", a Yankee word atrocity that this Englishman doesn't seem to mind.

Mr. Stanley-Jones has on hand (if it hasn't been rented to some needy farmer) tractors, stump pullers, disks, plows, cultivators, manure loaders, potato planters, graders, a bulldozer, paint sprayers, breaking plows, manure spreaders and heavy rollers.

## Advice On Poultry

**T**O maintain egg quality and rate of production during the spring and summer, J. H. Downs, head poultryman at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, recommends the following:

Keep a well-balanced laying mash available at all times. If the layers must be turned out during the day, it should not be done until at least mid-afternoon at which time they will have consumed most of their food requirements for the day in the form of mash. Provide plenty of fresh, clean water. Not only does water constitute approximately 56 per cent of the chicken's body weight and 66 per cent of the egg, but it ranks far above any other substance as regards rate of turnover in the body. The average water intake of layers can vary from 40 to 60 pounds of water per 100 birds per day depending on temperatures. The warmer the day, the greater the water requirement.

Gather eggs often and store in a cool place immediately. Quality in eggs demands that they be gathered at least three times daily and cooled as rapidly as possible. Market eggs regularly, at least twice each week—especially in summer.

"Does your wife miss you much?"  
"No, she used to be the pitcher on a ladies' baseball team."

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## Solution to Crossword Puzzle

S	A	C	S	C	U	B	E	R	A	B	E	T	S	S	T	A	F	F						
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S	E	R	E	D		E	M	E	N	T		D	E	S	K	S		G	R	I	D			

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GETTING MARRIED? Special Guide for brides-to-be, for the perfect wedding, completely illustrated with photographs, diagrams, charts, 25c postage paid. Home Hygiene Co., 28 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

## Here - There - Everywhere

Two hundred English mediums recently formed a union. They want a minimum of \$4.60 per seance and retirement pensions.

Payrolls are the largest element of expense in the operation of the Canadian National Railways. In 1956 they reached a new peak of \$423.6 million and accounted for 60.2 per cent of total operating expenditures.

Electric computers used by the C.N.R. in payroll accounting can calculate earnings and deductions at the rate of 1,000 per hour and can produce completed cheques at the rate of 25 per minute.

\$2.13 per bushel is the average price support set for all grades of wheat in Ireland, which is about three per cent more than last year's average. Ireland's wheat support prices are not guaranteed minimum prices, but are fixed prices.

Unless action is taken soon a few large corporations may control the supply and price of all retail goods to Canadians within the next five to ten years, the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada claims.

Canada's voting potential is around 9,200,000. In 1953 it was 8,400,000. But in 1953 the total vote was only 5,701,963, or 67%.

China's present population is around 630,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of 15,000,000 a year. If this rate is not checked the population of China will be 855 million by 1972.

In 1955 there were 224,348 traffic accidents in Canada in which 65,655 persons were injured and 2,799 died. There was a traffic accident every 2.3 minutes.

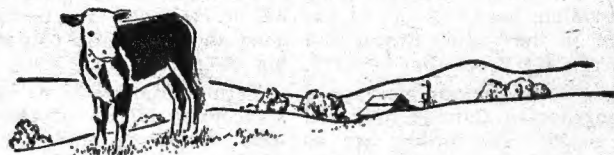
The biggest expense in turkey raising — as in any other livestock — is feed. About 26 per cent of the feed bill goes to turkey starter.

The French Government is moving to aid small "family farms" with favorable terms for credit and taxation. The bigger farms would be taxed more heavily under long-term proposals. By French definition a small "family farm" is one on which members of the same family work with the aid, under certain circumstances, of one permanent paid worker. About 90% of French farms are in this category.

Great Britain has lost her historic position as the world's leading ship-building nation. Japan is now the leader.

A mixed pasture of legume and grass will give more milk than a straight grass pasture, even when heavily fortified with nitrogen.

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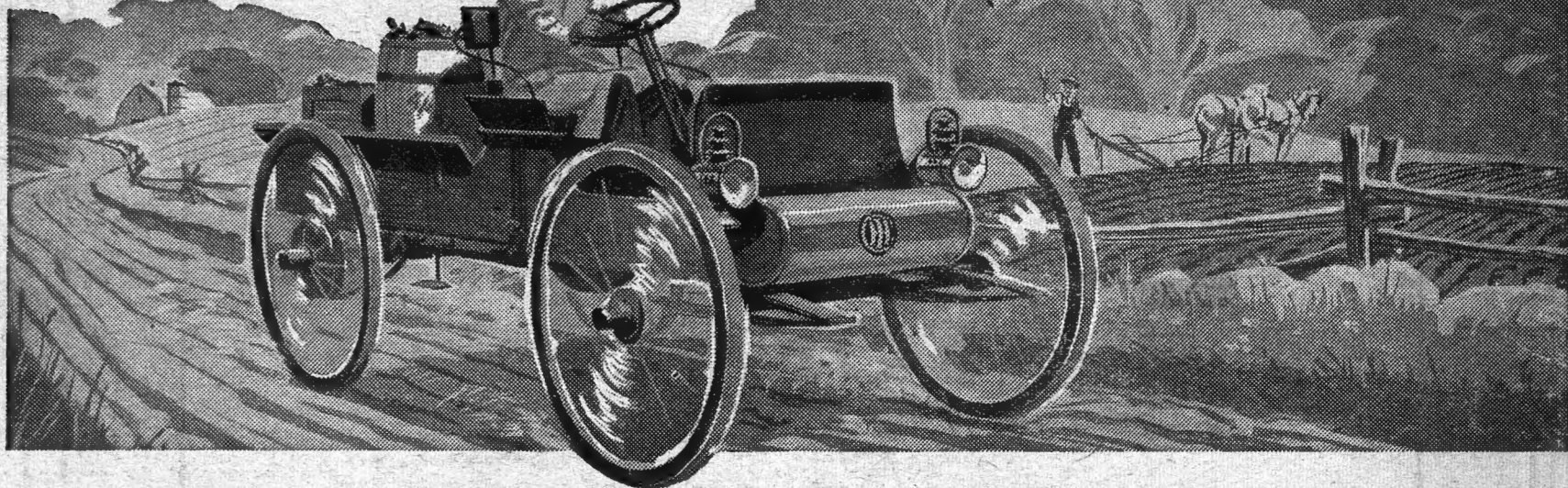
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1957



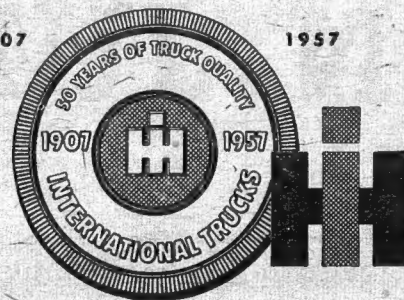
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# are proving to be sound for WESTERN FARMERS

Canadian grain exports are being well maintained . . . in spite of subsidized production of importing countries, and the "give-away" programme of the United States, and without the drastic reduction in price that occurred in 1930.

With higher than average exports, and a growing home market, WESTERN FARMERS, as well as farmers in other parts of Canada, can look to the future with confidence.

**WESTERN WHEAT GROWERS** have been favoured with a series of good crops, and have produced within the last 5 years as

much wheat as was produced in the previous 7 years. For the first 9 months of 1956, the income from the sale of grain, in the three Western Provinces, was \$526 million, as compared to \$374 million in 1955.

Sales by the Canadian Wheat Board, and marketings by producers, continue to show an impressive record: (thousand bushels)

Crop Year	EXPORTS		MARKETINGS BY PRODUCERS	
	Wheat	All Grain	Wheat	All Grain
1955/56	308,667	401,600	353,400	567,300
1954/55	251,909	366,904	319,857	524,009
1953/54	255,081	437,832	396,961	608,336
10-year averages:				
1943-53	290,443	381,780	347,198	558,172
1933-43	194,475	227,847	262,096	338,398

**THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT** has continued to press the sale of Canadian wheat in every available market and has entered into trade arrangements with other countries and assisted in making financial arrangements.

**THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT** extended a most favoured nation's tariff treatment to Japan and Russia. Japan is now Canada's third best wheat customer, and is also buying large quantities of barley. Negotiations are complete for Russia to purchase for cash 45 million bushels of Canadian wheat over a three-year period. Spe-

cial arrangements were made a year ago to finance the sale of some 30 million bushels of wheat to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Poland has also recently negotiated for the purchase of a further 11 million bushels in the coming crop year, and for at least half as much in the next crop year.

Canada continues to be a member of the International Wheat Agreement, and the present Liberal Government has extended the life of the Canadian Wheat Board for a further five-year period, as the sole marketing agency for wheat, oats and barley.

## Here are some of the Results of Liberal Farm Policies

The Crow's Nest Pass rates have been maintained.

**RECORD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT** are passing through the Port of Churchill — 16½ million bushels in 1956 — at a premium of 11¢ per bushel over lakehead prices. Storage facilities at Churchill have been increased by 5 million bushels.

**FREIGHT ASSISTANCE** continues to be paid on feed grain shipped to Eastern Canada and B.C. This amounted to \$17 million in 1956 and will be further increased by the Amendments of 1957.

Storage is being paid on above-normal carry-overs of wheat amounting to \$31 million in 1956.

Guaranteed loans on farm-stored grain have been increased from \$1,500. to \$3,000.

Farmers may now seed land to soil improvement crops without affecting their delivery quotas.

**P.F.A.A. AMENDMENTS OF 1957** provide for more generous payments in crop failure areas without increasing the 1% premium levy. Compensation for flood damage has also been made more generous. The cost to the Canadian taxpayer has been \$88 million.

Under the P.F.R. Act over 50 thousand large and small water developments have been undertaken, and over one-and-a-half million acres made into community pastures, with hundreds of people being moved to better land. The cost to the Canadian taxpayer has been nearly \$100 million.

The Canada Farm Loans Board Act was amended in 1956 to increase the amount that may be loaned on a first mortgage to 65% of appraised value up to \$15,000, and repayment extended over 25 years.

**MORE THAN 595,000 FARMERS** have borrowed over \$650 million under the Farm Improvement Loans Act at 5% interest.

Under the **LIBERAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE MARKETING ACT**, 137 marketing schemes have been set up, with the Government guaranteeing the initial price up to 80% of the previous 3 years.

Under the **AGRICULTURAL PRICES SUPPORT BOARD**, another Liberal measure, over \$350 million has been used to stabilize the prices of agricultural products including potatoes, apples, beans, honey,

dried skimmed milk, cheese, butter, eggs, fowl, hogs and cattle. This measure guarantees a floor price of 58¢ a lb. for butter, 23¢ a lb. on hogs, 38¢ a doz. on eggs and now 17¢ a lb. on certain powdered milk. A bonus of \$2.00 and \$1.00 continues to be paid on "A" and "B" grade hogs, amounting to \$6 million a year.

Grants to one-third of the cost were paid on new cold-storage plants, as well as on the construction of new buildings at Agricultural Fairs. The Liberal Party has continued to expand the usefulness of the Experimental Farm system, and the activities of the Rust Research Laboratory. It has continued to reduce the tariffs on a long list of items used by farmers.

**THE LIBERAL PARTY** has consistently sought new markets and the expansion of old markets. It has likewise refused to adopt a "fire-sale—give-away" policy, but at the same time has not hesitated to use the taxpayers' money to maintain a reasonably stable home market for farm products, and in the financing of wheat to other countries short of Canadian dollars.

## For Sound Agricultural Policies

# VOTE LIBERAL

Inserted by NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

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